

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Ohio Boulevard-Deming Park Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet

N/A not for publication

city, town Terre Haute

N/A vicinity

state INcode INcounty Vigocode 167zip code 47807

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

☒ private☒ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

☐ building(s)☒ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

## Contributing

3023540

## Noncontributing

24 buildings0 sites1 structures0 objects25 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously

listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this

☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

LANDSCAPE: park

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

LANDSCAPE: park

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof TERRA COTTA

other STUCCO

OTHER: fieldstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Ohio Boulevard-Deming Park Historic District is a linear district originally planned as the first stage in a comprehensive parks and boulevard plan for Terre Haute. After its partial development, however, no other aspects of the system were constructed. Development of this eastside tract began in 1919, when Demas Deming, Jr., the son of a prominent Terre Haute settler, built out Ohio Boulevard between 19th and 25th Streets. In that same year, a 155 acre parcel was purchased from Deming by the Terre Haute Parks Department to establish Deming Park, along with a 190 foot corridor connecting the park to the portions of Ohio Boulevard which were under construction. Thus Deming Park became the natural terminus for Ohio Boulevard as recommended by noted planner and landscape architect, George Edward Kessler. Both city officials and the Deming Land Company intended the boulevard to be a fine residential area. Between 19th and 25th Streets, this concept was realized during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Lots facing the boulevard between 25th Street and the park were not developed in any way until the 1950s, and, in fact, some of these lots remain vacant today.

The district has three components. An enclave of 25 historic homes anchors the west end of the district; these homes are perhaps the most tangible result of the construction of the boulevard and park. The boulevard itself is an important resource to the district. Deming Park occupies the east end of the district. These three components are all that remains of Terre Haute's proposed boulevard system. The following sections describe each of these elements in detail.

### Residential Development

From 19th to 25th Streets, Ohio Boulevard is lined with large scale 1920s period Revival homes (photos 1 and 3). The terrain is level and lots are ample so that each home appears as a free-standing, individual statement. The houses have uniform setbacks of about 30 feet and are serviced by straight driveways placed to one side. Most homes in the district are two stories tall and feature brick veneered walls.

☒ See continuation sheet



## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1919-1939

Significant Dates

1919

1921

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kessler, George Edward

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Ohio Boulevard-Deming Park Historic District is the most significant existing element of a proposed Park and Boulevard systems for Terre Haute. The district is significant under Criteria A. The establishment of the boulevard and park were locally important events which made eastside the most desirable residential area in Terre Haute. As the only local example of City Beautiful planning and landscape design, the district has significance under Criterion C. The homes built on Ohio Boulevard during the 1920s and 30s are also of local importance for their outstanding architecture.

As with many Midwestern cities during the 1920s, Terre Haute was experiencing its share of urban growth problems. The busy, narrow streets, congested downtowns, and dense housing conditions (aggravated by building restrictions during WWI) were not compulsive to the City Beautiful atmosphere most progressive leaders favored. During this period, many cities sought to emulate the formality of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition or Daniel Burham's 1909 Chicago Plan, as well as incorporating the needs of the automobile into city planning. Other Hoosier towns initiated boulevard and parkway plans during the early 1900s, including Fort Wayne, and most notably, Indianapolis. The Indianapolis plan, implemented under the guidance of George Edward Kessler, included miles of scenic boulevards and new designs for several existing parks, and is the largest system of this type in the state.

George Edward Kessler (1862-1923) was born in Frankenhansen, Germany, but was raised in America. He received formal training starting in 1878 in Germany. During the 1880s and 1890s, Kessler built his reputation as a master landscape architect and city planner. One of his most important early commissions was his park and boulevard system for Kansas City. From 1900 until his death in 1923, he was contacted by a number of Midwest cities for his services.

☒ See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

"Big Development is Coming on East Site," The Saturday Spectator,  
May 24, 1919, Deming Section.

"Board Accepts Deming's Offer of New Park Site," Terre Haute Star,  
March 2, 1921, p.1.

The Book of Terre Haute. Issues for 1920, 1921, and 1922.

Chronological History of Terre Haute and Vigo County, 1800-1974.

Terre Haute: Banks of the Wabash Festival Association, 1974.

Citizen's Historical Association. "Walter Scott McCloud."

Unpublished manuscript, collection of Indiana State Library.

Culbertson, Kurt. "The Landscape of the American Renaissance:

The Work of George Edward Kessler." Research Paper submitted  
to the University of Nebraska, February 28, 1981.

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)  
has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings

Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State historic preservation office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and  
Structures Inventory

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 181

UTM References

A 1 6 4 6 6 6 1 0 4 3 6 8 3 1 0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 6 4 6 9 0 2 0 4 3 6 8 0 0 0

E 16 4 6 9 8 1 0 4 3 6 8 7 8 0

B 1 6 4 6 9 0 2 0 4 3 6 8 3 0 0  
Zone Easting Northing

D 1 6 4 6 9 1 9 0 4 3 6 8 8 0 0

F 1 6 4 6 9 8 1 0 4 3 6 8 0 4 0

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

A parcel of land in Vigo County, City of Terre Haute, as follows:  
Starting at the intersection of the east curb line of South 19th  
Street and the rear property line of 1904 Ohio Boulevard, then  
south to the rear property line of houses on the south side of Ohio  
Boulevard from 1903 - 2201 Ohio Boulevard

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary has been figured to include two resources related to the  
development of Terre Haute's Parks and Boulevard System. As noted in  
sections 7 and 8, the construction and development of Ohio Boulevard  
as a residential area and the acquisition and development of Deming  
Park were simultaneously planned and closely coordinated events.

☒ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Tillotson/David Buchanan

organization Terre Haute Park & Recreation Dept.

date April 29, 1986

street & number 17 Harding Ave., City Hall, Rm. 208

telephone 812-232-2727

city or town Terre Haute

state IN

zip code 47807





INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of Historic Preservation  
and Archaeology  
251 East Ohio Street, Suite 880  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

PATRICK R. RALSTON, DIRECTOR

October 18, 1989

Vigo County Public Library  
1 Library Square  
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed is a copy of the National Register Nomination for the Ohio Boulevard - Deming Park Historic District. The district was entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

The information in the nomination will be of interest to individuals owning property in the district, local historians or anyone considering applying for the tax credit available for the certified rehabilitation of contributing structures in the district.

Anyone wishing further information about the nomination or the significance of National Register listing should contact this office.

Sincerely,

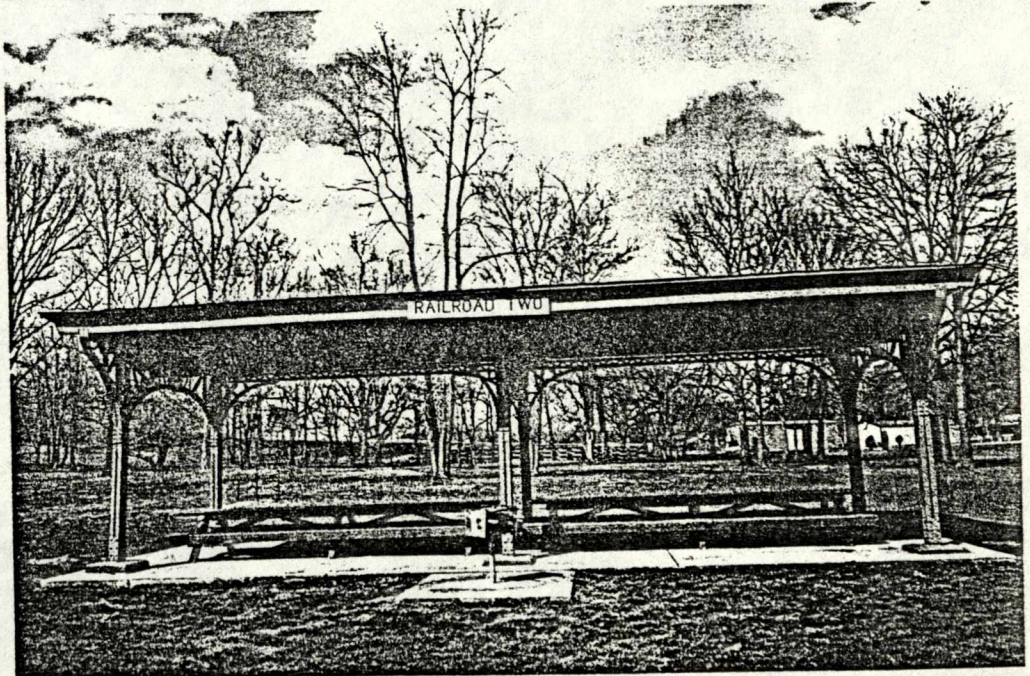
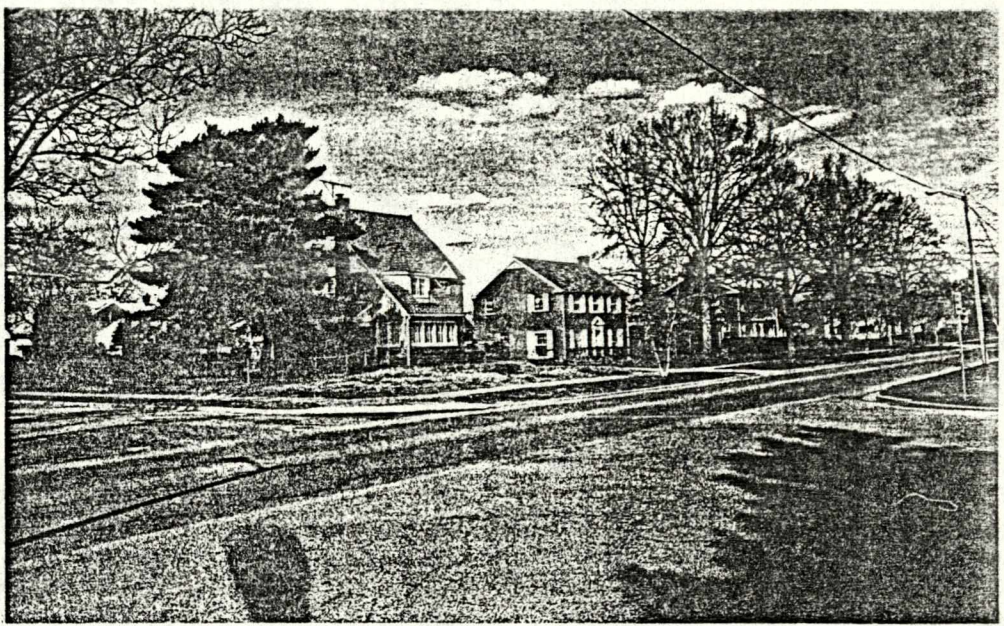
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Frank D. Hurdis, Jr.', is written over the typed name.

Frank D. Hurdis, Jr.  
Chief of Registration and Survey  
Division of Historic Preservation  
and Archaeology

/tw

Enclosure





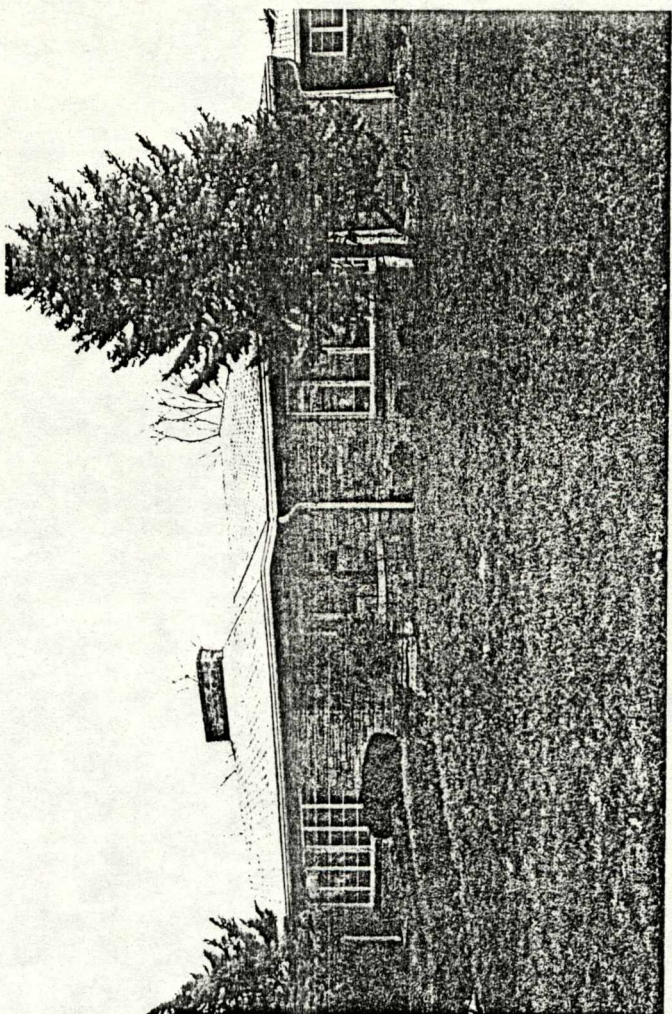
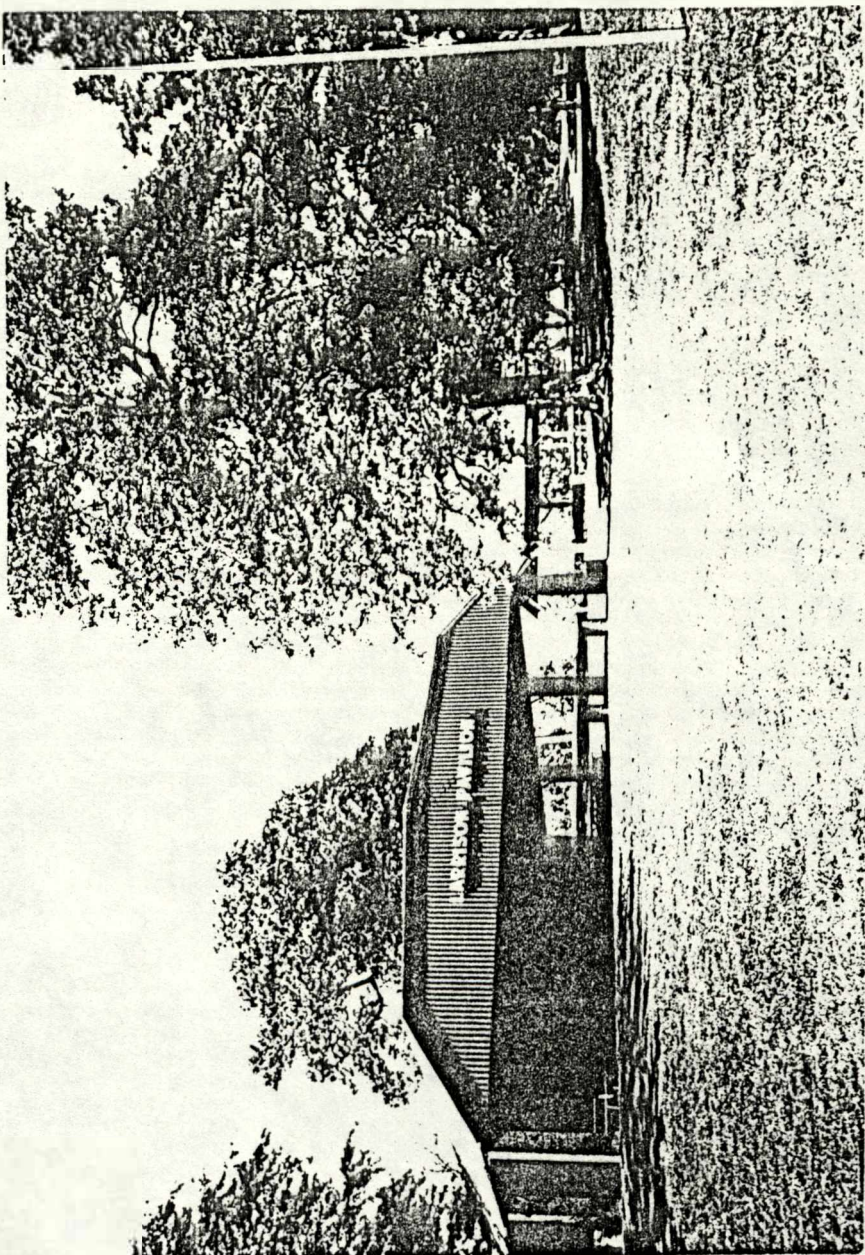


OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
STREET SCENE, NORTH SIDE OF OHIO BLVD.,  
2000 BLOCK,  
LOOKING NORTHEAST  
PHOTO #5

2026 Ohio, N. side of Blvd  
OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.,  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
JOHN BURGET HOUSE, 2026 OHIO BLVD.  
LOOKING NORTH  
PHOTO 6

Rd shelter at NE side of  
Deming Park  
OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
~~ANNE TILLOTSON~~ TERRE HAUTE PARKS & REC. DEPT.  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & REC. DEPT.,  
RAILROAD TWO SMELTER, DEMING PARK  
LOOKING NORTH  
PHOTO 54



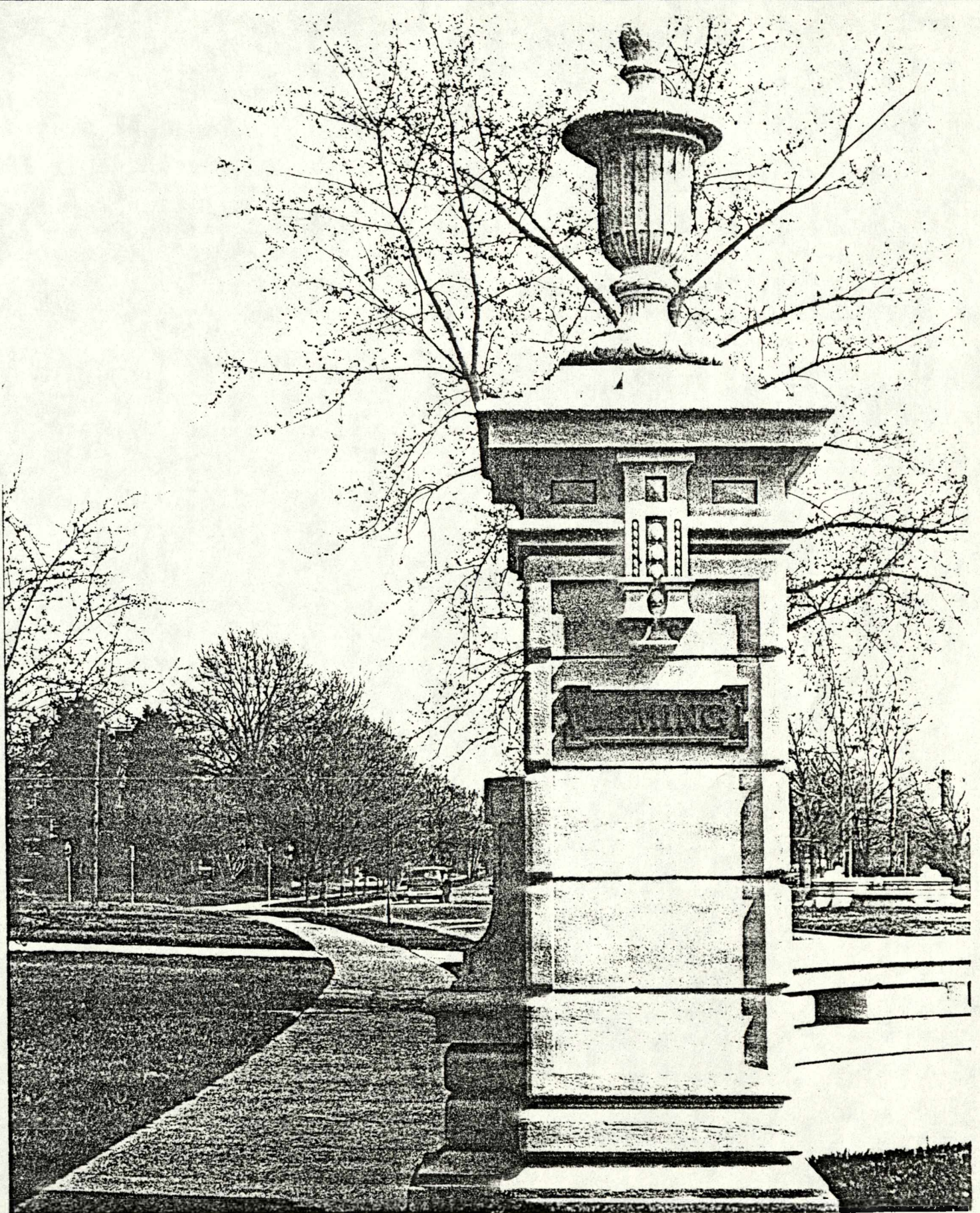




2101 OHIO, S side of Blvd  
OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
HOUSE, 2105 OHIO BLVD.  
LOOKING SOUTH  
PHOTO 21

OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
ANNE TILLOTSON  
MARCH 1986  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
LARRISON PAVILION, DEMING PARK  
LOOKING NORTH  
PHOTO 57



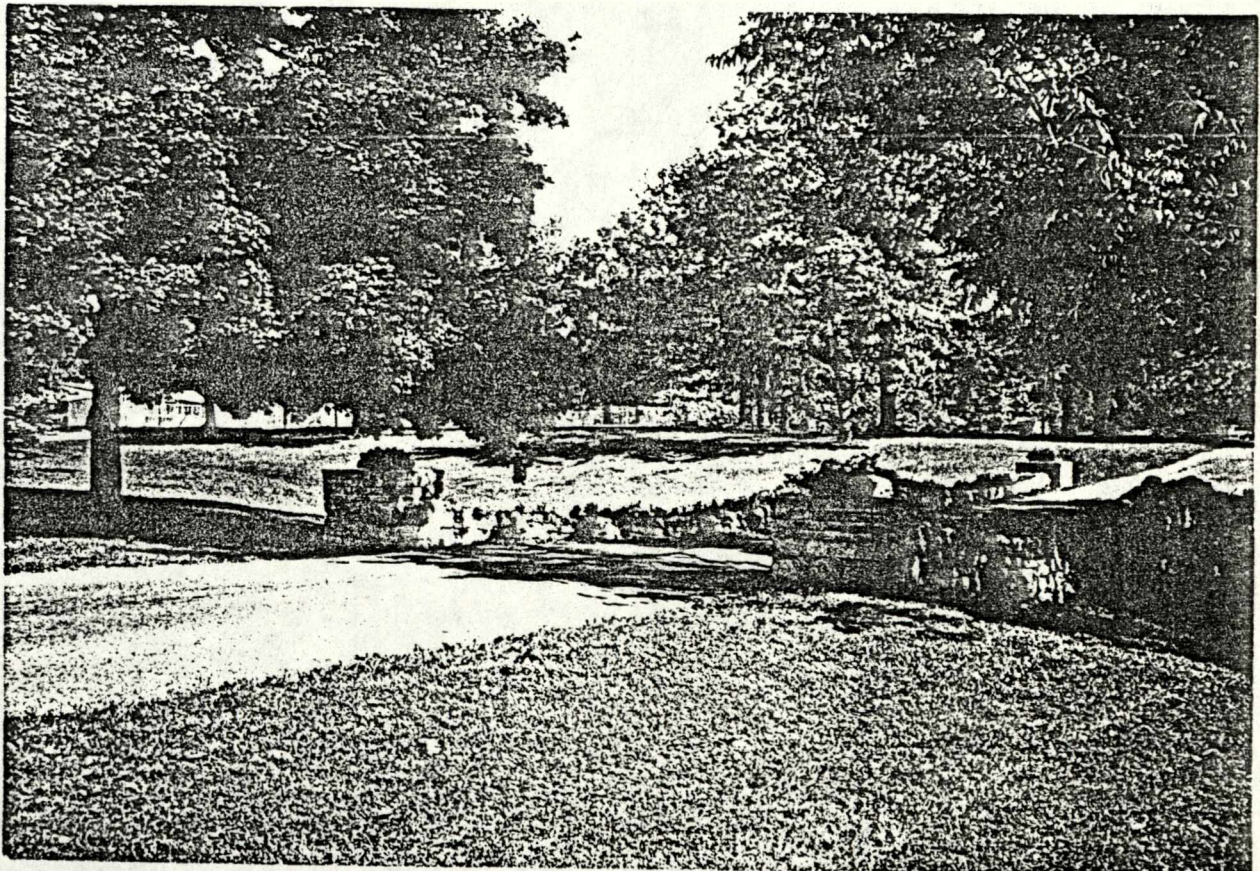




Deming Boulevard  
Terre Haute, Indiana  
Anne Tillotson March 1986  
Neg: T.H. Park & Recreation Dept.  
Detail of gate at entrance, 19th &  
Ohio Blvd., facing east

OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
GATES AT 19th & OHIO  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
ANNE TILLOTSON  
MARCH 1986  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
MARCH 1986  
GATE + FENCE, LOOKING EAST  
Photo #1







CHIC BOLLARD - KEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

TERRE HAUTE, IN

ANNE TILLOTSON

MARCH 1986

TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.

SNOW HILL, SNOW HILL (RAILROAD) SHELTER IN  
BACKGROUND

LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 58

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CHIC BOLLARD - KEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

TERRE HAUTE, IN

ANNE TILLOTSON

MARCH 1986

TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.

FIELD OF THE TERRE, KEMING PARK

LOOKING NORTHEAST

PHOTO 46

14







OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

TERRE HAUTE, IN

ANNE TILLOTSON

MARCH, 1946

TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.,

FRONT POND, COY SHELTER IN BACKGROUND, DEMING PK.

LOOKING EAST

PHOTO 39

7

OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

TERRE HAUTE, IN

ANNE TILLOTSON

MARCH 1946

TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.,

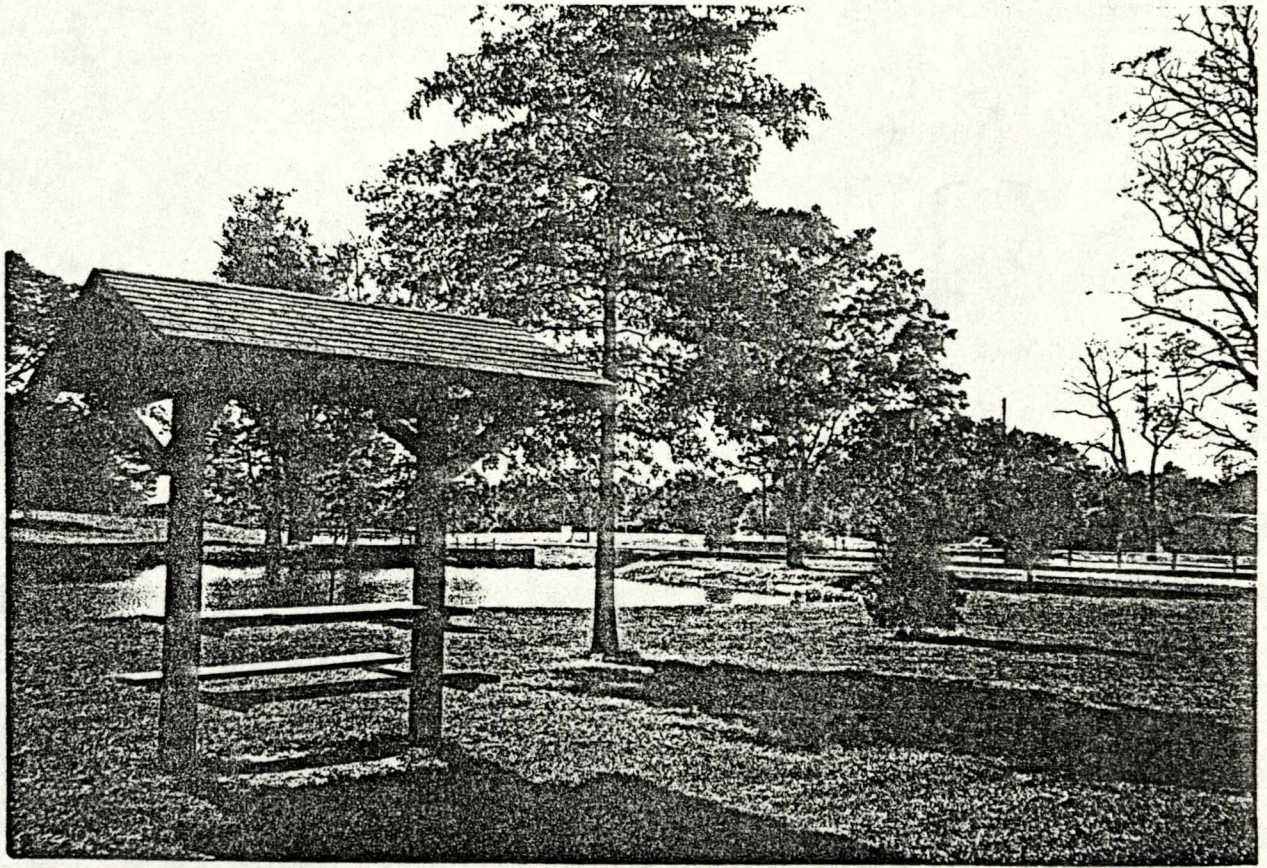
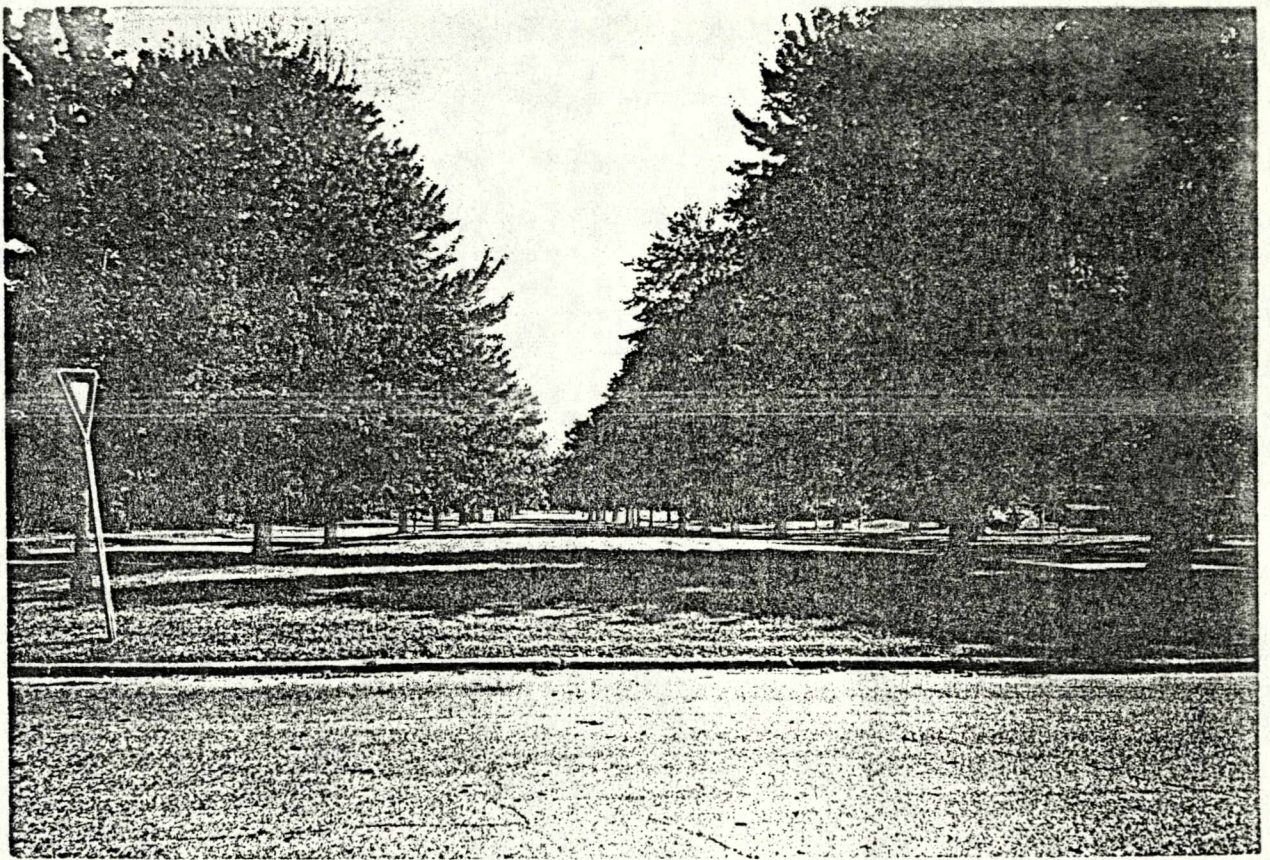
QUATACHE SHELTER, (1930's), DEMING PARK

LOOKING NORTHEAST

PHOTO 45

13



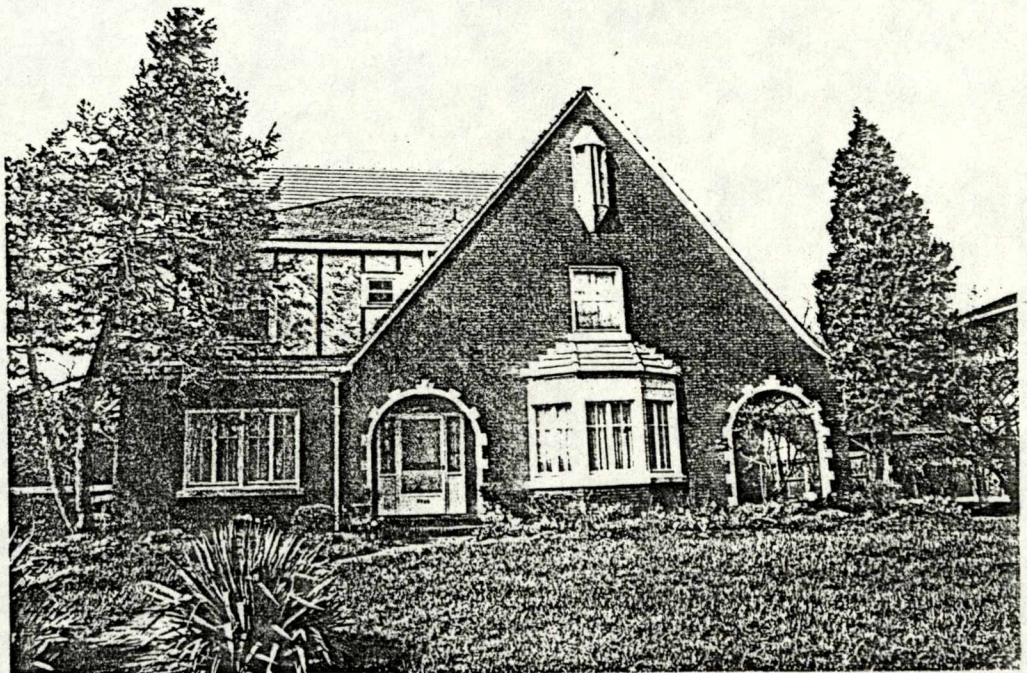
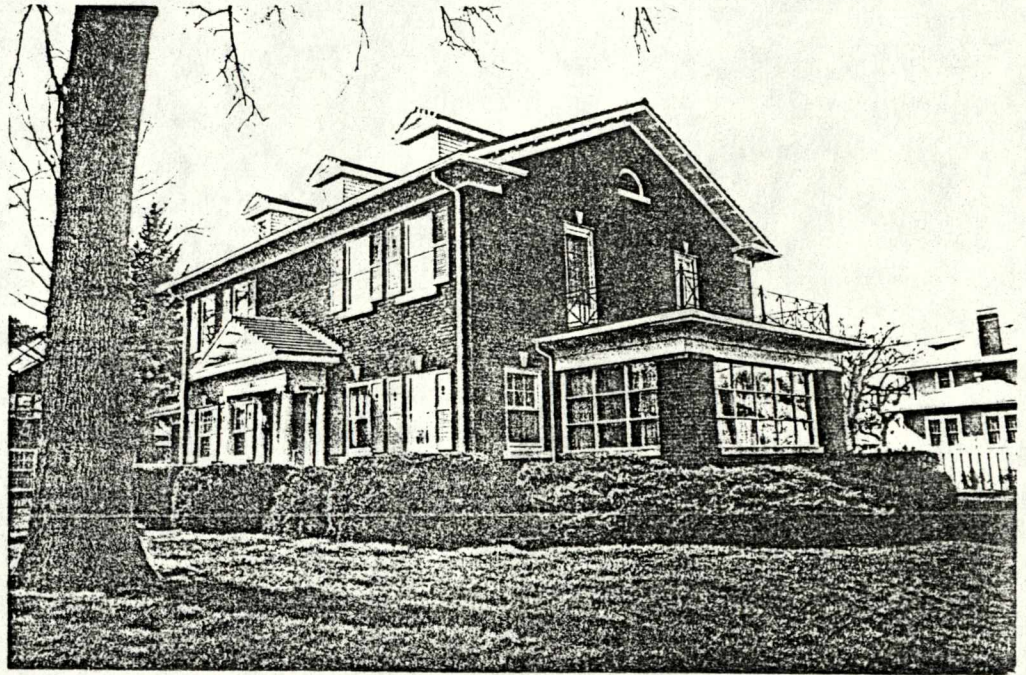
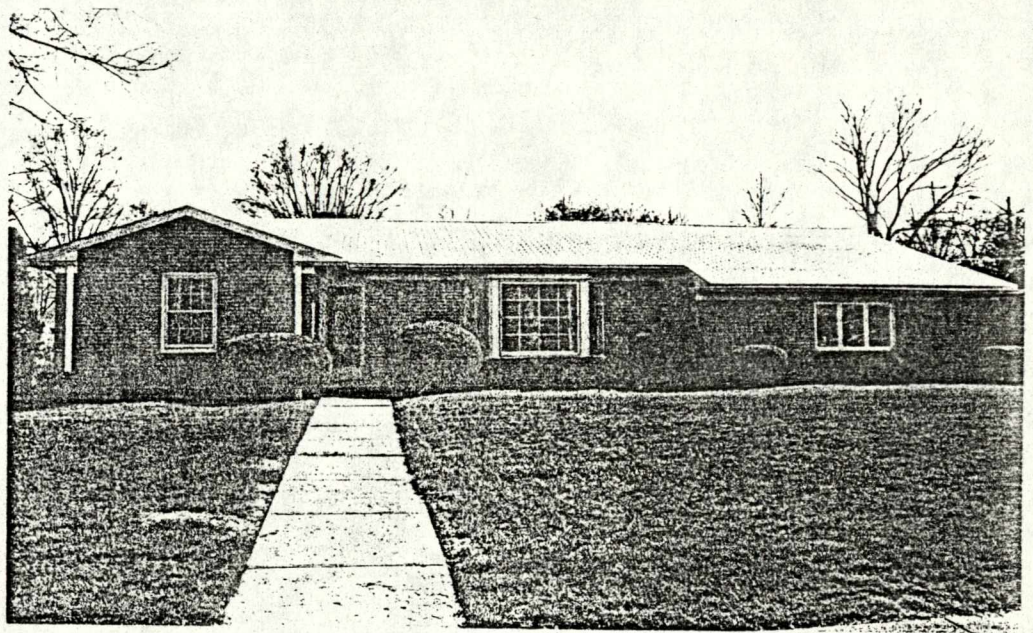




CHIC BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
ANNE TILLOTSON  
MARCH, 1986  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
VIEW DOWN CHIC BOULEVARD  
LOOKING EAST TOWARD DEMING PARK  
FROM BETWEEN ADAMS & MEADOWS DR.  
PHOTO 34

CHIC BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
ANNE TILLOTSON  
MARCH, 1986  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
FRONT POND, DEMING PK.  
LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARD DAM & FEUDENCE AVE.  
PHOTO 35







2001 Ohio, S side of Blvd  
OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & RECREATION DEPT,  
HOUSE, 2001 OHIO BLVD  
LOOKING SOUTH  
PHOTO 20

2126 Ohio, N. side of Blvd  
OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & RECREATION DEPT,  
WALTER SCOTT McCLOYD HOUSE, 2126 OHIO BLVD  
LOOKING NORTHWEST  
PHOTO 9

2222 Ohio, N. side of Blvd  
OHIO BOULEVARD - DEMING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
TERRE HAUTE, IN  
TERRE HAUTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
WINTER, 1989  
T. H. PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.  
OHIO SPIGLER HOUSE, 2222 OHIO BLVD.  
LOOKING NORTH  
PHOTO 13



**C. DON NATTKEMPER**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
506 OHIO STREET  
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47807  
TELEPHONE 812/232-5150

June 12, 1989

Mr. Patrick R. Ralston  
State Historic Preservation Office  
251 East Ohio Street  
Suite 880  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Re: Deming Park Historic District  
Terre Haute, Indiana

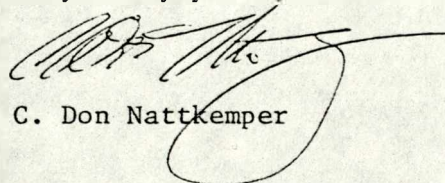
Dear Mr. Ralston:

As an owner of property on Ohio Boulevard, Terre Haute, Indiana, I wish to express my sincere appreciation that this historic district be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. I would hope that the State Review Board would favorably consider such a nomination. My wife and I have spoken with numerous neighbors since the receipt of your letter and everyone with whom we have spoken regarding this proposal is most enthusiastic.

Ohio Boulevard and Deming Park are outstanding features of our community. The natural beauty of Deming Park and the man made beauty of Ohio Boulevard are both aesthetically pleasing and draw people from all parts of our community.

Please consider this letter a strong endorsement of the nomination process to have Deming Park and Ohio Boulevard become part of the National Register.

Very truly yours,



C. Don Nattkemper

CDN/en



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 2 Page 1 Ohio Boulevard-Deming Park HD

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(Location) continued

Roughly bounded by Ohio Boulevard between 19th Street and Fruitridge Avenue, including Deming Park on the west.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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(Architectural Classification) continued

Other: City Beautiful movement



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The Colonial Revival Style is well represented in the district; 14 of the 25 homes in the district were erected in this mode. Other styles found in the district include Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and two examples of Mediterranean Revival.

Although this segment of Ohio Boulevard was completed by 1922, by 1925 only seven houses had been constructed. The north side of Ohio Boulevard between 21st and 23rd Streets was developed first, and by 1935, most of the homes in the district were standing. As noted earlier, the boulevard was intended to be lined with fine homes. Beyond 25th Street, however, this concept was not realized until the 1950s, and today, many ranch-style homes can be found in that area (outside of the district.) The historic homes in the district have been meticulously maintained and the area still has the qualities associated with an upper class residential neighborhood.

Descriptions of individual residences which are representative of the district follow. Four digit numbers refer to street addresses, all of which are on Ohio Boulevard.

## 2026 - Photo 6

A sturdy example of American Four-Square/Craftsman architecture is located at 2026 Ohio Boulevard. This is one of the earlier homes in the district, it was built in about 1925 for John H. Burget, the President of Prox and Burget Company, a plumbing, gas, and steam fitting manufacturing company.

2026 is a two story red brick house with a one story sunroom to the east and west. The entrance is sheltered by heavy engaged piers holding a segmental door hood. Triple groupings of four-over-one windows (with four vertical upper panes) flank the entry. The second story has paired windows and two small windows in the center. A broad, red terra cotta tiled hip roof with deep eaves completes this fine house.

## 2100 - Photo 7

This 1931 residence is one of several Tudor Revival statements in the district. It was first occupied by Jacob Schwartz and later



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in the 1930s by Demas D. Waterman, Vice-President of the Deming Hotel and probably a relative of both Demas Deming (developer of Ohio Boulevard and donor of Deming Park) and L. E. Waterman, Manager of the Deming Land Company.

The Schwartz-Waterman House is a 1 1/2 - 2 story building with tan brick walls. The main facade is balanced between a recessed unroofed porch area and a sunroom with bands of multi-paned casement windows. A small gable shelters the round-arched front door which is located on the porch. A pair of casement windows is centered over the door. The gable roof continues across the sunroom. The roof is covered with terra cotta Spanish tile and a semi-octagonal dormer is centered over the sunroom. A blank cross gable is centered over the front door and window grouping. Gable end walls of the house are stuccoed. A side gabled porte-cochere with square brick piers is located to the east of the house.

2126 - Photo 9

This house was occupied for many years by the McCloud family. Walter Scott McCloud was the president of the Dominion Mines Company, a large coal mining and leasing concern. McCloud was born in Mason County, VA., and raised in Wellston, Ohio. In 1909-18, he organized and ran his own coal mining business in Ohio. McCloud came to Terre Haute in 1918 and became vice-president of the Rowland Power Consolidated Colleries, a firm which he organized with his father-in-law George Rowland. The Rowland Power Company is said to be one of the first firms to use strip mining techniques in Indiana. In 1921, this firm was sold and McCloud began his own enterprise, Dominion Mines. The McClouds lived here from 1929 (the date of construction) until 1941. The McCloud House is a typical building in the district, in terms of its Colonial Revival style, quality of design, and high state of maintenance. It is a 2 1/2 story, red brick, side facing gabled house with a one story Scamozzi Ionic pedimented portico marking the centered entry. Six-over-one windows with wood shutters are placed symmetrically, with two on either side of the entry bay on the first and second stories. Windows feature lintels with limestone keystones. A wood cornice with modillions starts the roofline. The cornice has gable end returns. Three pedimented dormers crown the roof. A one story sunroom extends to the west



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of the main block. It may be a later addition. An older, contributing garage building occupies the rear yard.

2222 - Photo 13

Otto Spigler, a doctor, occupied this outstanding example of Tudor Revival architecture from its construction in 1930 until the mid 1940s. The Spigler House is a 1 1/2 - 2 story residence combining dark red brick, stucco with false half timbering, and stone facing materials. The main elevation is picturesque with a steep gabled block projecting from a hip roofed block to the right. The brick gable features recessed porches with round arch entries flanking a stone bay window. A small decorative oriel window is placed at the upper apex of the gable. The hip roofed section has a brick first story and stucco with false half timbering. Multi-paned casement windows are used in various combinations on the exterior. Green terra cotta tiles cover the roof. There is a matching 1930s garage behind the house.

2270 - Photo 16

2270 Ohio Boulevard is a well-designed example of Colonial Revival architecture. This house was apparently built in about 1928 for William Cheney and his family. Cheney was the owner of the Walk-Over Boot Store, a downtown (659 Wabash Street) specialty store. The Cheneyes lived here into the 1940s. The Cheney House is a 2 1/2 story, stuccoed building capped by a side facing gable roof. Triple groups of six-over-six windows flank the spacious entry. A flat-roofed, balustraded Tuscan Order portico shelters the doorway. The doorway has sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight. The second story front has symmetrically placed six-over-six window pairs. The red terra cotta tile roof is punctuated by three round arched dormers. The east end of the Cheney House features quarter-round windows in the gable end, a massive brick chimney, and a porch similar in detail to the entry portico.

1909 - Photo 18

Built in about 1943, this house is considered non-contributing mainly because of its recent date of construction. The same could



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be said for 1903 Ohio Boulevard (Photo 17) which was built in 1949. Both of these houses are very much in keeping with the period revival theme of the district; in this case, Colonial Revival was the style used. Both 1909 and 1903 feature red brick walls, multi-paned windows, and "colonial" entries. The proportions and massing are less skillfully handled than in their 1920s predecessors.

2001 - Photo 20

This ranch style house was built in about 1955. For obvious reasons, this house is rated non-contributing. 1920 Ohio Boulevard is a similar case.

2153 - Photo 25

This impressive Mediterranean Revival home was built in about 1928. Lee Whitney and family were the first occupants. As with most of the other homes in the district, the first owner of 2153 was an upper management level businessman. Whitney was the president of the Vigo American Clay Company and vice-president of the National Drain Tile Company. Both firms were major industries in Terre Haute. The Whitneys lived here until about 1939, after which time the house was owned by Laura Conlon. Apparently, Ms. Conlon was a wealthy widow.

The Whitney-Conlon House is a symmetrical, 2 story, tan brick structure with limestone detailing. The most noteworthy feature of the main facade is the centered entry portico. It has Diocletian Arches with Tuscan columns in antis on the north, east, and west sides, all of limestone. A classical stone balustrade caps the portico. Projecting bays flank the portico. There are segmental arched openings on the first story of these bays with french doors and blind tympanums. Stone belt courses divide the first and second stories. Paired one-over-one windows are found on the second story, but in center, a triple arch arcade overlooks the portico. A narrow cornice with modillion-like brackets and deep eaves runs above the second floor. The Whitney-Conlon House has a hip roof, with separate hip structures over the front projecting bays. Green terra cotta roofing completes the Mediterranean look of this large residence.



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2175 - Photo 26

2175 Ohio Boulevard is typical to the district in terms of its Colonial Revival style, but is unusual for its use of materials. This two story symmetrical house is faced with random ashlar limestone and has a random-patterned slate roof. It was built in 1931 and was first owned by William Kivits, a co-owner of the Kivits Brothers Store at 428 North 3rd Street. The house has a five bay front with six-over-six windows flanking a one story, wood, semi-circular portico. The roof has close eaves and two massive internal chimneys flank the main block of the house. Gable ends feature quarter round windows. A sunroom, which has been altered, extends to the east of the house.

The residential resources of the district includes a total of 40 buildings; there are 17 contributing houses, 9 non-contributing houses, 11 contributing garages, and 3 non-contributing garages.

Ohio Boulevard

The boulevard provides a linear, uniting element to the district. Starting at 19th Street, the street divides into two 30 foot wide one way road beds separated by a series of 24 grassy esplanades. The esplanades are 80 feet wide, and cement sidewalks and grass plots add 25 feet to the width of the boulevard on each side.

At the entrance to the boulevard, the road is flanked by two ornate limestone gates (photo 1). The gates consist of rusticated piers surmounted by classical urns. The piers are decorated with stylized triglyphs and a bronze plaque with the inscription "Deming." A low stone balustrade extends in a quarter circle from each pier.

The triangular esplanade at the entrance has an ornate limestone fountain (photo 2). The fountain has a circular basin which is surrounded by a semi-circular rusticated wall. A lion's-head spigot is centered in the curving wall, and reclining lions rest on top of the flanking low piers. According to a newspaper ad, the gates and fountain were built by the Terre Haute Monument Company ("Big Development is Coming to East Side"). The fountain originally occupied a separate island located in the center of the



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boulevard just behind the stone gates. At an unknown date, the fountain was moved to its current site on the triangular esplanade. (About 50 feet due east of its original site.)

In all, the boulevard is 1 1/2 miles long. Originally, Catalpa trees lined each side of the roadways, but subsequently, Maple and Sycamore trees were planted to replace the Catalpas. The Maples and Sycamores have since matured to fine proportions (photos 3, 4, 31, 32, 33 and 34). A recently implemented replanting program has infilled locations of diseased trees, and, overall, the concept of a pleasant, tree-lined parkway is still present. The roadway was originally gravel, but has long since been paved. Neither the roads nor the esplanades have been altered into terms of width or length.

The resources of the boulevard have counted as follows: there are three contributing objects (the two gates and fountain) and the boulevard itself is counted as one contributing site.

Deming Park

In 1921, Demas Deming, Jr, son of a prominent Terre Haute settler, began to develop a large tract of land the family owned on the east side of town. In that same year, a 155 acre portion of land was purchased by the Park District. Known as Deming Park, it was planned as the natural terminus for Ohio Boulevard.

According to historic accounts, the park site was recommended by George Kessler, and was intended to remain as natural as possible. A one mile long paved road winds through the park, whose natural beauty has been known throughout Western Indiana for 65 years. Successive park boards, managers, and civil groups have added improvements to the park through the years, but its naturalistic drives and intent remain intact.

The main entrance to the park is from the west, off Ohio Boulevard. A low fieldstone fence, added in the 1930s, marks the entrance (photo 36). A similar stone fence is found at the east entrance, which is now kept secured. As one enters the park, a railroad bed is encountered. This is the Milwaukee Road, which runs across the west edge of the park. The right-of-way was



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originally developed by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and predates Deming Park by at least 20 years. The land between the railroad and Fruitridge Avenue was difficult to use for park purposes and was since leased out to house the U. S. Naval Reserve and a city fire station. Therefore, that portion of land is not included in this nomination.

Just past the entrance to the park, on the left, is the first of two fish ponds (photo 37), created by the Izaak Walton League in the early 1930s, and is used daily for fishing. The road winds up a small hill, passing picnic shelters and wooded slopes before it splits into a Y.

The right fork takes the visitor past the second rearing pond (photo 49). This pond retains its original bronze dedication plaque stating "Izaak Walton League This Rearing Pond Donated by Beech Cromwell April 24--1932." The road continues past a variety of early "improvements" constructed in the 1930s. The majority of the park construction improvements have taken place in this area.

The left fork takes the visitor to a children's play park, the pool (photo 50), picnic pavilions and horseshoe pits (photo 51) before rejoining the right fork near the tennis courts.

The road then winds through the park before splitting again, one side going to the Larrison Pavilion (photo 57) and the other following the crest of the hill. This area has been a favorite spot for winter sledding since the park opened. This is also the site for the park's Frisbee disc course (photo 56).

The two roads join again opposite the security officer's home (photo 8 and 10) and run to the park exit (photo 59). That exit is on the westward side and joins with Ohio Boulevard.

The Izaak Walton League designed a series of fish rearing ponds (complete with ducks and geese) and pathways through the park. A blueprint of the park lakes bears a date of March 1935. Initials are the only signature on the blueprints; no company name is attached. Some of the labor of the construction of the ponds and paths came through the Works Progress Administration. Planted along the paths were every native Indiana tree, fern shrub, and



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flowers that could be transplanted and grown. The paths were then used by families and children to learn of the plant life in their native State. Booklets were even published for students taking nature courses to list their discoveries of flora and fauna within the park.

Due to the high cost of maintenance many of the ponds were filled in during the late 1950's and early 1960's, but two of the original fish ponds remain and are maintained. Though some of the original paths built by the WPA have vanished, many still remain (photo 43 shows the traces of a path in the foreground) threading their way through a second forest growth that must look much like those seen by Indiana's original settlers.

Also remaining from the Izaak Walton League's period of construction are a fieldstone lighthouse, a large stone drinking fountain with wooden roof (photo 42), a stone bridge over which the road passes (photo 46), several cast concrete seats, a wooden footbridge leading to a series of stone stairs, and a fountain whose run-off falls into a series of pools and water falls. The latter three are in disrepair.

The entrance gates on the east side of the park and those of the west side were also constructed during this time. Originally the west gate was surrounded by a large Iris garden, but the garden ceased to exist in the 1940's probably due to the cost of maintenance during the lean war years.

Ducks and geese have also remained a loved tradition in the park, fed by adults and fed and chased by children. A report in the Terre Haute Tribune, dated January 31, 1938, talks about the comic duck inhabitants; those same type of comic antics are still enjoyed today. Since the birds live on the fish rearing ponds near Poplar Street, and have a tendency to cross the road, signs have been erected saying "Duck Crossing" and the residents of Terre Haute automatically slow down and check the roadside to see if any of the ducks or geese are waddling across the road.

A zoo was also started in the park in the early 1930's, but by the 1970's was in such bad repair and so obviously inadequate for the animals' health care that it was removed in 1976.



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The "Comfort Station" (photo 42) built in the park in the 1930's, and then made into the park office, has become a home and is used by a Terre Haute police officer. The home overlooks the main entrance to Deming Park, and retains the appearance of a 1930's bungalow.

In 1950, a not-for-profit corporation was formed to put a small steam powered train, a children's ride, in Deming Park. The funds for the original train were donated by the Wabash Valley Tavern Keepers Association. The first train was a used one and it only lasted until 1955. A second train, a new one, lasted until 1967, when it wore out and was sold for parts. A third train (also new and larger than the second) was purchased in 1967. This train is still running and delighting children during the summer months.

Today, Deming Park boasts 12 outdoor shelters and a large pavilion. The pavilion benches were originally in the Memorial Stadium, torn down in 1970. Included in the park were several mini-shelters that are actually the original platform shelters from the Big Four Depot (photos 48, 54 and 55).

The Big Four Depot was Terre Haute's last railroad depot left from the time when the city was a major railroad center. The depot was demolished in 1986. The shelters were removed from the station when the original railroad beds next to the station were being widened. They were rebuilt in the park between 1960 and 1970.

A large L-shaped swimming pool (photo 50), built in 1962, was renovated in 1986. "Kiddieland Park" was added in 1972, with modern wooden creative equipment added in 1976. Seventeen additional adjoining acres, consisting of 50% forest and 50% open land, were donated to the City Park Department in December of 1981. (This land was not a portion of the original park and is not included in the request for nomination.) The new addition is bordered on the north by U.S. 40 and west by the railroad tracks. It remains wild and undeveloped.

Deming Park is visited by thousands of people a year, both residents of Terre Haute and visitors from around the nation. Though used year round, the natural hills and wooded areas remain as they did at its origin. A report in the Christian Science



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Monitor, October 17, 1936, states "The Donor of the park to the city years ago conditioned that it be left a wooded tract so that coming generations could see there a bit of Indiana as it originally was before the work of burning and digging out trees and shrubs was started." That report, even with the many activities sponsored by the Park Department, including a frisbee course, cross-country skiing, tennis and basketball courts, horseshoe pits, swimming and the classes held in the park's Torner Community Center, remains just as true today. The park, large and well-maintained, easily accommodates those activities, yet retains many of the original improvement, and still has the original natural appearance demanded by the first and all subsequent park boards, the look of a heavily forested and shaded parkland.

The Deming family first noted the significance of this beautiful area; through the last 65 years of the park's existence, the community and park department ensured it remained a crown jewel for the city's park system and the community it serves.

Contributing resources in the park include the following:

- 1 site - the layout of the park itself
- 3 structures - the stone bridge, 2 stone fences
- 2 buildings - one original picnic shelter and the original comfort station
- 2 objects - the fieldstone lighthouse and an original drinking fountain.

Non-contributing resources in the park include the following:

- 1 structure - the swimming pool
- 10 buildings - 8 picnic shelters, 1 restroom building, and 1 barn
- 12 buildings - 7 picnic shelters, 1 community center, 1 restroom building, 1 barn and 2 storage/concession sheds

A number of items have not been counted because they are not permanent in nature and do not disturb scenic vistas in the park. These include:

The Kiddieland Playground, baseball diamond, tennis courts, horseshoe courts, frisbee golf course, and the train ride.



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Because they were rebuilt in the park to avoid their destruction, the railroad shelters are not counted as contributing or non-contributing.

Although Deming Park has a number of non-contributing resources, the non-contributing buildings are of a scale which does not interfere with the significant, naturalistic design of the park.

A tally of contributing and non-contributing resources for the entire district follows:

Contributing Buildings

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Residential area - | 28 |
| Boulevard          | 0  |
| Park               | 2  |
| Total              | 30 |

Non-Contributing Buildings

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Residential Area - | 12 |
| Boulevard          | 0  |
| Park               | 12 |
| Total              | 24 |

Contributing Sites

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Residential Area - | 0 |
| Boulevard          | 1 |
| Park               | 1 |
| Total              | 2 |

Non-Contributing Sites - NoneContributing Structures

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Residential Area - | 0 |
| Boulevard          | 0 |
| Park               | 3 |
| Total              | 3 |



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Non-Contributing Structures

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Residential Area - | 0 |
| Boulevard          | 0 |
| Park               | 1 |
| Total              | 1 |

Contributing Objects

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Residential Area - | 0 |
| Boulevard          | 3 |
| Park               | 2 |
| Total              | 5 |

Non-Contributing Objects - None



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As early as 1918, Kessler was retained by the Terre Haute Park Board to design a similar boulevard and parks system. ("Planned Boulevard System," Indianapolis News, 3/20/23, p.19). The Book of Terre Haute (1921) states that Kessler visited the site of Deming Park and described the area as ideal for a major eastside park. According to that account, Kessler stated that "Outside of the necessary provisions for the preservation of the trees, shrubbery, and natural lawns, no further artificial effects will be employed in the development." Although several other sources credit Kessler with designs for Deming Park and a boulevard system for Terre Haute, no actual plans have been discovered to date. (The other references to Kessler's Terre Haute works include the March 2, 1922 Journal of the Common Council and a 1922 Terre Haute Star article.)

According to available sources and George Kessler's own description of the area, Deming Park still reflects both the reason it was selected as a public space and Kessler's intended design. It's original, curvilinear paths, which were paved at an early date, have remained unaltered in placement and the naturalistic layout of the park itself is still very evident.

Ohio Boulevard was intended as the formal, classical pathway to Deming Park. (Kessler often contrasted formal, plaza-like forms against naturalistic features.) Unlike the park, the boulevard was graded and laid out in a straight line. The double tree-lined drives and classical gates of Ohio Boulevard are unique in Terre Haute and they are good examples of "City Beautiful" planning.

The boulevard and park were part one comprehensive effort which was to be the initial phase of a city-wide parks system. The Superintendent of Parks indicated this in his 1922 report:

"Last summer, the park district took over by bond issue about 150 acres just east of the city, to be known as "Deming Park", also a strip of land 190 feet wide and one mile long, connecting this park with Ohio Boulevard at Twenty-fifth Street. The Boulevard when improved will give us a beautiful, boulevard drive of one and a half miles. At the time of acquiring this property, we made contract with the Deming Land Company, wherein they are to build and construct at their own cost and expense a boulevard and parkway of the same general design, material and construction as the present



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boulevard between Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets. This boulevard and parkway to be fully constructed and completed by April 1, 1923. For this generous offer on the part of Mr. Demas Deming, he is to be commended by all our people." (Journal of the Common Council, 1922).

The construction of the boulevard and park directed residential growth to the city's eastside. Newspaper reports of the time reported that the "(Deming) Land Company expects to make the territory about Deming Park a high class residence district like unto Woodruff Place in Indianapolis."

("Deming Boulevard is Under Construction" Note: Ohio Boulevard is referred to as Deming Boulevard in several documents, but upon completion, it was named Ohio Boulevard. Woodruff Place was listed on the NRHP 7/31/72).

As with other 1920s subdivisions in Indiana, the Deming Land Company accomplished this goal by using deed restrictions. Minimum house values on Ohio Boulevard were set at \$5,000.00, houses were to have uniform 25 foot setbacks, and commercial buildings were banned from the subdivision. ("Big Development is Coming on East Side"). The most significant and intact portion of this development is represented by the older houses on Ohio Boulevard between 19th and 25th Streets. As explained in Section 7, the occupants of these homes were among Terre Haute's leading citizens of the 1920s. When considered against other houses of this period in Terre Haute, these homes are among the city's best examples of 1900s period revival and Craftsman style architecture.

Today, the district continues to be one of Terre Haute's most desirable neighborhoods and Deming Park serves as the eastside's major outdoor recreational site.



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(Boundary Description) continued

Then turn north along the east property line of 2201 Ohio Boulevard and continue to the south edge of the south sidewalk of Ohio Boulevard.

Then turn east to the east curb line of Fruitridge Avenue, then turn south to the north curb line of Poplar Street, then east to the west curb line of Keane Lane, then north to the south boundary of Cavalry Cemetery, marked by a fence, about 2,500' north of Poplar Street. Then turn west until the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad right-of-way is encountered. Follow the east railroad right-of-way southwest to a point in line with the north edge of the north curb of Ohio Boulevard.

Then turn west to the west curb of South 23rd Street. Then turn north to the rear property line of houses on the north side of Ohio Boulevard from 2270 - 1904 Ohio Boulevard. Turn west and follow to point of origin.

This boundary does not include that portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad which falls within the park.



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(Boundary Justification) continued

Houses east of 23rd Street were all built after World War II and do not contribute to the district's period of significance. In those areas, however, the sidewalks and tree allees are included since these elements were part of the original development. The boundary encompasses as much of Deming Park as possible. A triangular parcel in the northwest corner of the park is not included because it no longer contributes to the park and has been leased out for other purposes (a Naval Reserve facility). Overall, the boundaries were drawn to include as many contributing, related resources as possible.



# Funds received for restoration

NOV 16 1978

The fund-raising for the restoration of the historic Markle House and Markle Mill site received a substantial boost from the Natalie Preston Smith will bequest administered by Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

At their meeting Tuesday, DAR members voted to fund the restoration of the parlor and sitting rooms on the south side of the hallway of the first floor of the Markle House. The work will be done by Shelton Hannig Inc. Construction, under the direction of Pete W. Carpenter, at a cost of \$7,075.

The work will include stripping, filling and finishing the wood floors as well as stripping and sealing the brick fireplace hearths, stripping and re-finishing all wood surrounds, wood doors and door frames and wood cabinets.

The wood paneling added in recent years in the southwest room will be

removed and the plaster patched and sealed ready for period wallcoverings. The chandeliers will be re-finished and existing non-period door hardware will be removed.

The fireplaces in both rooms will have new sheet metal caps in order to provide the opening of the two sealed fireplaces and painting of the existing fireplace brick within.

News of the placement of the Markle House and Markle Mill site on the Indiana State Register of Historic Sites and Structures was received Tuesday.

According to Carl H. Armstrong, director of the Division of Historic Preservation, and Joseph D. Cloud, director of the Department of Natural Resources, the application has been approved by their offices for placement on the National Register of Historical Places.

As soon as official word is received of the national recognition, applica-

tion can be made by the Vigo County Historical Society for matching grants to further the restoration.

Quotations for renovation of the two bedrooms upstairs total over \$5,000 and the society depends on public interest and support to complete the restoration.

According to Dorothy J. Clark, chairman of the project, authentic furniture pieces and offers of other antique furnishings have been received for inclusion in the house as soon as work is completed.

Community Affairs File

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date entered

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Collett Park

and or common

## 2. Location

street & number North 7th Street and Maple Avenue not for publication

city, town Terre Haute vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Indiana code 018 county Vigo code 167

## 3. Classification

| Category  | Ownership                                  | Status  | Present Use                                |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied          | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private           | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure   | <input type="checkbox"/> both              | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress             | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                  | <b>Accessible</b>                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> educational       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object                 | <input type="checkbox"/> in process        | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted              | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment     |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government        |
|   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> no                           | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial        |
|   |  |   | <input type="checkbox"/> military          |
|   |  |   | <input type="checkbox"/> other:            |

## 4. Owner of Property

name Terre Haute Park & Recreation Department

street & number 17 Harding, Room 218, City Hall

city, town Terre Haute vicinity of state Indiana

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courthouse

street & number 3rd & Wabash, Room 23

city, town Terre Haute state Indiana

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state



# Description

## Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

## Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

## Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Collett Park is a 21.3 acre park located near the northwest edge of Terre Haute. Established in 1892 on land donated by Josephus Collett, Collett Park is the city's oldest park. The park area is rectangular in shape, its length being greater than its width. The park is bounded by Collett Avenue on the north, Maple Avenue on the south, Seventh Street on the west, and Ninth Street on the east. A meandering drive forms a loop beginning at the park's southwest corner and winding throughout the park's southern section. A gravel road which is blocked off at each end longitudinally bisects the park.

Two sets of double tennis courts are located in the northeast corner of the park. Immediately south of the tennis courts are a series of structures: three sheltered picnic areas and restroom facilities. A pavilion is located just northeast of the center of the park. At the southeast corner of the pavilion is a parking lot. Southwest of the pavilion are horseshoe courts. Immediately south of the horseshoe courts is a storage building.

The park is located on flat, slightly rolling terrain near the highest point in the city. The flat terrain contributes to the tranquil, expansive quality of the park. The large, numerous shade trees are one of the park's special features, providing the area with a picturesque quality.

The Collett Park Pavilion, another special feature, is situated northeast of the center of the park. It is a one-and-a-half-story structure with a rectangular floor plan, surrounded by a gallery. The entire structure, including the first floor gallery, is covered by a large hipped roof, covered with green asphalt rolled roofing.

The gallery is formed by a colonnade consisting of rock-faced, concrete block pedestals with one or two small wooden columns on top of the pedestal supporting the roof. The smoother masonry surface of the pedestal's foundation and crown molding contrasts with the rock faced concrete dado of the pedestal. The capitals and base of the short, smooth columns are of the Tuscan Order.

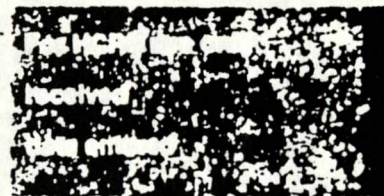
The focal point of each facade is the large, central arched portal. The round-arched portal is made of the same rock-faced concrete block as the pedestals. The height of the portal extends above the roof edge, giving the portal a massive appearance. The portal is supported on concrete block piers which are shared by a column on either side of the portal. The smooth concrete voussoirs of the round arch spring from the piers. Above the voussoirs of the east and west portals is an entablature composed of three striations, immediately above which is an egg and dart molding, followed by a corbelled cornice. Unique to the east and west facades is the addition of an extra pedestal with double columns, one on each side of the portal. The north and south ends differ from the east and west facades in their shorter length, the omission of the extra pedestals and columns, and the portals' use of a floriated frieze below the corbelled cornice instead of the egg and dart molding.

The structure of the pavilion, itself, has a wide concrete block foundation. Vertical, wooden board siding covers the majority of the facades. The east and west facades have concrete block on either side of the door with windows (now boarded up) on either side of the door. All four facades have a central doorway behind the arched portal.

The large, hipped roof includes a large, centrally placed gabled dormer on each of its four sides. Each dormer has two levels of vertical, wooden board siding, separated from each other by the straight lintels of the two low window openings. The dormers are covered with the same asphalt rolled roofing as the rest of the roof. The north face of the roof contains a large brick chimney to the left and a smaller metal chimney to the right of the dormer.



# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Collett Park

Item number 7, Description

Page 1

Two of the picnic shelters, of riveted steel girder construction, were originally owned by the Big Four Railroad as passenger shelters. These shelters were transferred to the park in the late 1960's. They have flat roofs supported by metal poles and decorative metal support elements under the roof. The restroom facilities are housed in a square, red brick building, topped by a gabled roof and covered in rolled roofing. The one story concrete block, storage structure near the horseshoe courts was a recent addition built at the request of a local horseshoe club. The restroom structure is also a recent addition.

At the entrance of the park are two brick pillars topped with concrete ornaments on either side of the entrance drive. At one time Collett Park was noted for its central band stand, its ornate, hand-forged metal sign identifying the park, its fish pond, and its flower gardens. These no longer exist.



## 8. Significance

| Period  | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric          | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning     | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic    | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation           | <input type="checkbox"/> law                    | <input type="checkbox"/> science                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599            | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture            | <input type="checkbox"/> economics              | <input type="checkbox"/> literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture           | <input type="checkbox"/> education              | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> social/                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> art                    | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian                             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce               | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater                                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-     | <input type="checkbox"/> communications         | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation                           |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              |   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)<br>Recreation |

Specific dates 1890-1904

Builder/Architect

J. Merrill Sherman

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Collett Park is historically significant because it is the oldest park in Terre Haute. Dedicated in 1890 and completed in 1894, the park is situated on property donated to the city by Josephus Collett, railroad entrepreneur and philanthropist. The tree shaded park with its meandering circular drive was a popular location for Sunday afternoon horse-and-buggy rides, band concerts and picnics near the turn of the century.

Located on flat, slightly rolling terrain, Collett Park is located near the northwestern edge of the city. Far from the industrial and commercial center of the city, the periphery of the park was soon considered the most beautiful and serene location for homes. The original deed of the land to the city excluded all commercial establishments from the area, which insured its residential character. The area was particularly popular among Rose Polytechnic Institute faculty, who built large, frame, Victorian homes around the park's boundaries in the early 1900's.

The park's pavilion was a popular spot for public meetings and a polling place for the local precinct.

The designer of the pavilion was a prominent local architect, J. Merrill Sherman, son of James H. Sherman, Rose Polytechnic instructor, who came to Terre Haute in 1882. Among the numerous other local buildings which Sherman designed were the Eement-Rae wholesale grocery house on Wabash and Eighth Streets, the McKeen Block, on the corner of Wabash and Seventh, and the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.



## Major Bibliographical References

Volume 2, pg. 615, of Oakey's Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County. Terre Haute Tribune Star, April 7, 1971, Pg. Historical Society Column by Dorothy J. Clark.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 21.3 acres approx.

Quadrangle name Terre Haute, Indiana

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point which is 30.0 feet north and 32.5 feet east of the southwest corner of Section 10, Township 12 north, Range 9 west of the Second Principal Meridian; thence north 1260 feet; thence east 735.4 feet; thence south 1260 feet; thence west 735.4 feet to the point of beginning and containing 21.27 acres.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
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| state | code | county | code |
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name title William B. Pickett, Associate Professor of History

organization Terre Haute Civic Improvement, Inc.

date August 25, 1980

street & number 5500 Wabash Avenue

telephone 812/877-1511

city or town Terre Haute

state Indiana 47803

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

date 11-6-81

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



# List Of Historical Downtown Buildings *Historic Landmark Rev. (T. 1/4)* Should Be Prepared By Mid-October

S SEP 26 1980

The survey of downtown buildings proposed for the National Register of Historic Places should be submitted to the mayor's office by mid-October, according to a report presented Wednesday morning at the meeting of the architectural commission of Terre Haute Civic Improvement.

William Pickett, architectural commission chairman, reported more than 100 buildings included in the survey of 344 structures have been categorized historically "outstanding and notable." He explained the architectural commission has done the work so the mayor and the Redevelopment Commission can nominate the historic district.

During the meeting, John A. Logan, Civic Improvement executive director, read to the commission a letter dated May 28 from Mayor Pete Chalos.

According to Logan, the letter confirmed the responsibility for nomination of buildings to the National Register will be "transferred immediately from Terre

Haute Civic Improvement, Inc. to the Terre Haute Redevelopment Commission."

The mayor also in the letter indicated his intention to appoint a committee of some members of the architectural commission, as well as members of the engineering financial, real estate and governmental community to review the structures described in the survey and to "identify those that have realistic potential for being preserved when viewed from a composite architectural, historical, structural and market perspective."

According to the letter, the committee will recommend to the Redevelopment Commission a list of buildings that should be and can be preserved. The commission will consider this report and comments from public hearings, and then nominations will be submitted to the Department of the Interior by the Redevelopment Commission.

Logan said the mayor believes if an historically significant building is not

structurally sound it should not be preserved at the city's expense. Logan also noted historical preservation purists believe buildings nominated should be preserved regardless of any other considerations.

In other agenda items, Logan said a 90-day extension has been granted Civic Improvement on its option to purchase the historic Preston House at 13½ and Poplar streets, built in 1826. Civic Improvement has acted as intermediary in attempts to locate a private buyer to rehabilitate the property for commercial purposes.

Kenneth Hannum of C. H. Garmong & Sons, Inc., reported he found the interior of Preston House "virtually untouched" and was "somewhat surprised to discover the walls and floors were still relatively sound."

Logan said the architectural commission still has a role to play in downtown development because its main interest is in revitalization of the area, not just identification of historic buildings.



# Historic places application approved by state agency

APR 21 1983

By **ROBIN SCHULBERG**  
Tribune-Star Staff Writer

Terre Haute's application for designation of 61 downtown buildings on the National Register of Historic Places received state approval Wednesday.

However, eight buildings, including the Indiana Theater, won't go on the register because of owner objections, Nancy Long, architectural historian with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, said.

Wednesday's favorable recommendation from the State Review Board for Historic Preservation is a big step toward conclusion of a process that began in 1978 with a survey of downtown buildings by Terre Haute Civic Improvement Inc.

The next and final step is review by the National Park Service, which Ms. Long predicts will result in designation on the National Register by July.

After a building is placed on the register, owners can claim tax credits for 25 percent of rehabilitation costs. City officials hope the tax

benefits will stimulate downtown rehabilitation.

But inclusion on the register also carries tax penalties if a building is demolished. Demolition costs for designated historic structures can't be depreciated, Ms. Long said.

Nominated buildings that won't be included on the register because of owner objections, she said, are:

- The Indiana Theater, Seventh and Ohio streets, owned by United Artists Theater Circle, East Meadows, N.Y.
- The First National Bank Building, 511 Wabash Ave., owned by Terre Haute First National Bank.
- The U.S. Trust Co. building, 643 Wabash Ave., also owned by Terre Haute First National Bank.
- The Odd Fellows Temple, Eighth and Ohio streets, owned by Hulman & Co.
- A house at 119 S. Ninth St., owned by the Catholic Diocese.
- Three buildings associated with St. Joseph Church, Fifth and Ohio streets, also owned by the Catholic Diocese.

Vigo County Public Library

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CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File



# State recognizes 2 districts of historic sites downtown

T S NOV 8 1983

By Liz Ciancone

*Tribune-Star Staff Reporter*

Designation of several new historic sites in the downtown Terre Haute area was officially recognized recently by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. The state acknowledgment marks the culmination of a designation sought two years ago by the city, according to Marc Elliott, director of the Department of Redevelopment.

Elliott said the federal government had acted on the request three months ago.

The official designation of the two districts and 14 individual buildings means the property owners can qualify for tax benefits if they rehabilitate their buildings.

The DNR was asked to evaluate and determine what buildings were of historic significance, according to Nancy Long, spokesman for the state department.

"The designation doesn't mean the buildings cannot be razed," she said.

"but we would hope for restoration."

The two districts included are designated as Wabash Avenue, West and East districts.

The West District includes properties on the north side of Wabash Avenue, from Fourth to Sixth streets, and on the south side of Wabash Avenue, in a half-block area west of Fifth Street to the alley. It also includes both sides of Sixth Street for a half block north of Wabash Avenue.

The East District includes both sides of Wabash Avenue, from Seventh to Eighth streets, and both sides of Seventh Street from Wabash to Ohio Street.

Fourteen individual buildings are included:

- Carr's Hall, 333 Walnut St., now occupied by Trotzke Orchards.
- Star Building, 601-603 Ohio St., now occupied by Newlin-Johnson Realtors.
- Hippodrome, 727 Ohio St., now occupied by the Scottish Rite.
- 823 Ohio St., residential building now occupied by Van Horne and Van

Horne, dentists.

• 510-516 Ohio St. and 23-27 S. Sixth St., buildings now occupied by Woodburn Printing.

• First Congregational Church, 630 Ohio St.

• Building at 810 Wabash Ave., now occupied by The Office Bar.

• Terminal Arcade Building, 820 Wabash Ave.

• Chamber of Commerce Building, 627 Cherry St.

• Vigo County Courthouse

• Phoenix Club, 201 S. Fifth St., now occupied by the Central Labor Council.

• Citizens Trust Co. Building, 19-21 S. Sixth St., now occupied by Valley Federal Savings and several small businesses and offices, including Andrews Realty, National Tailors and Alex Smith, optometrist.

• Residence at 209-211 S. Ninth St., now listed for sale.

Predominantly commercial buildings, they are significant for their architecture and as representations Terre Haute's "golden age," 1890 to 1920.

REFERENCE  
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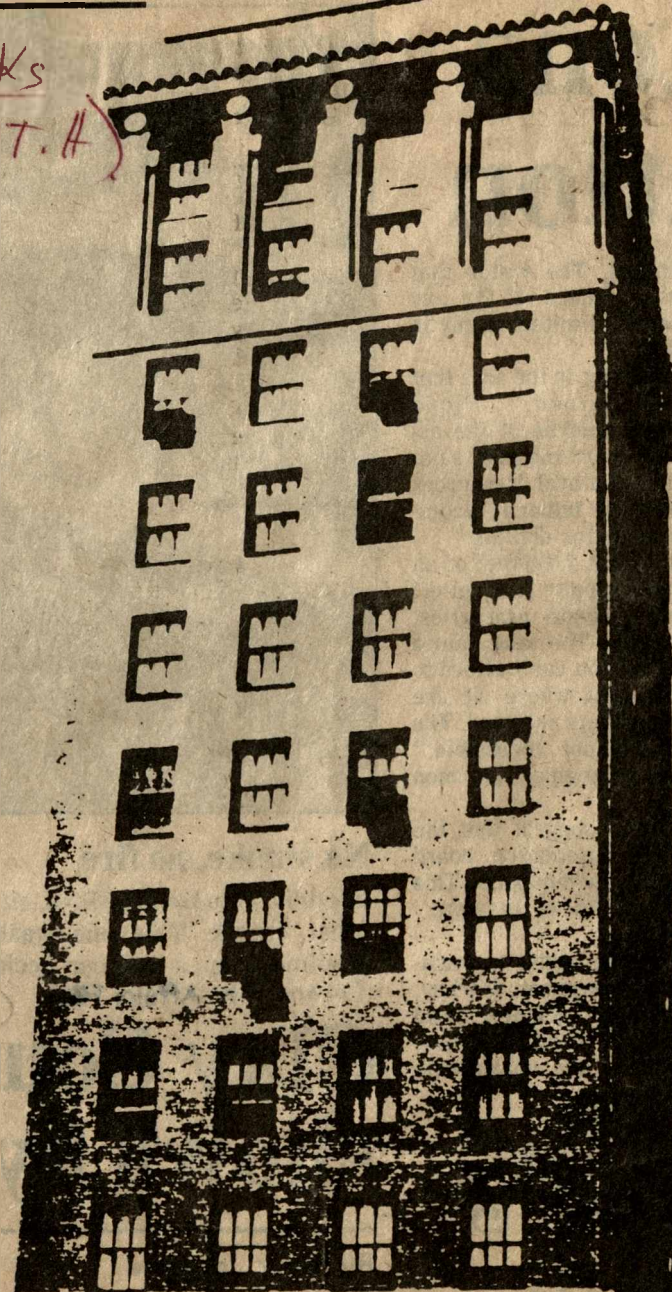
# Historical places

Landmarks

(T.H.)

1. Trotzke Orchards  
329-33 Walnut St.
2. Newlin-Johnson Co. Inc.  
601-03 Ohio St.
3. Scottish Rite Bldg.  
727 Ohio St.
4. General Dentistry  
823 Ohio St.
5. Woodburn Printing Inc.  
510-16 Ohio St.
6. First Congregational Church  
630 Ohio St.
7. The Office Tavern  
810 Wabash Ave.
8. Arcade Building  
822 Wabash Ave.
9. Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
627 Cherry St.
10. Vigo County Court House  
Wabash Ave. at Third St.
11. Labor Temple  
201 S. Fifth St.
12. Woodburn Printing Co.  
23-25-27 S. Sixth St.
13. Sycamore Building  
19-21 S. Sixth St.
14. Residence  
209-11 S. Ninth St.
15. Shahadey Grocery  
417-19 Wabash Ave.
16. Bacchi's Restaurant  
423 Wabash Ave.
17. Book-A-Rama  
425 Wabash Ave.
18. Saratoga Cafe  
429-31 Wabash Ave.
19. Schultz Dept. Store  
400-406 Wabash Ave.
20. Schultz Dept. Store  
408 Wabash Ave.
21. Becker's Jewelry Store  
410 Wabash Ave.
22. Smith's Furniture  
412-16-18-20 Wabash Ave.
23. Oriental Rugs  
422-24 Wabash Ave.
24. General Finance  
426-428 Wabash Ave.
25. The Shoe Box,  
Jack and Jill  
508-10 Wabash Ave.
26. Throckmorton's Maytag  
512-14 Wabash Ave.
27. Corner Furniture  
518-520 Wabash Ave.
28. Hallmark Cards  
522 Wabash Ave.
29. Readmore  
524 Wabash Ave.
30. Silverstein Brothers  
526 Wabash Ave.
31. Forest Sherer Agency  
20-26 N. Sixth St.
32. Thiemann Office Products  
32-34 N. Sixth St.
33. Deming Center  
23-35 N. Sixth St.
34. Kadel's Holiday Shoppe  
673-75 Wabash Ave.
35. Berkowitz Luggage  
677-681 Wabash Ave.
36. Fannie May Candy Shop  
683 Wabash Ave.
37. Merchants Natl. Bank  
701-03 Wabash Ave.
38. Tribune-Star  
721-25-27 Wabash Ave.
39. Marine Room  
720-22 Wabash Ave.
40. Ft. Harrison Sav./Loan  
724 Wabash Ave.
41. T's Lounge  
726-30 Wabash Ave.
42. Sheldon Swope  
19-31 S. Seventh St.
43. Capitol Invest. Trust  
683 Wabash Ave.
44. Micro Tech  
30-32 S. Seventh St.
45. Illiana Building  
26-28 S. Seventh St.
46. Toasty Shop  
22-24 S. Seventh St.
47. Swan Realty Corp.  
20 S. Seventh St.
48. Terre Haute House  
700-18 Wabash Ave.

(on back)



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### New on the list

Listed above are buildings in downtown Terre Haute which are recent additions to the National Register of Historic Places



# 'Historic Preservation' is alive and well here

Community Affairs File

Community Affairs File

*Historic Landmarks (T.H.)*

REFERENCE

FEB 14 1982

DO. By MARTIN JASICKI  
Tribune-Star Staff Writer

For William Selm and William Pickett, preserving Vigo County buildings is a quality of life issue.

"Buildings are all part of what Terre Haute is," says Selm, a historian and architectural surveyer. Pickett, an educator and local historian, agrees, stressing the need to save man-made structures to define the community's past.

The two men are among a handful of local residents who frequently like to go up into the city's "attic," wherein live the neighborhood brick and wooden treasures which are taken for granted by most people.

To them, a trip through Terre Haute, or any city, is like leafing through Grandma's old photo album. There are things to remember.

Just what buildings remain in one's memory is a matter of individual choice — "The corner grocery may look like a hole now, but that's where I met Marybelle..." Obviously, Selm and Pickett understand that all buildings cannot be preserved just because sentimental ties may exist for a few. As such, they are now working on a survey to determine just what structures have historic or architectural value in the county.

This past week, the two began work in the third and final phase of the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Vigo County, a cataloging of all buildings in the community. The project began in 1979-80 with an 11-month study of downtown buildings, and was continued last summer with a three-month look at buildings outside Harrison Township.

The current inventory, expected to take two months, will assess the values of buildings in Harrison Township outside of the downtown area.

Selm will be doing the field work with Phoebe Kohler, while Pickett will help coordinate the effort, which has been jointly sponsored by the Department of the Interior (State Department of Natural Resources) and the Vigo County Historical Society. Terre Haute Civic Improvement sponsored the downtown phase.

Selm said both he and Kohler "will look at each building in the area to get a good look and determine those buildings with integrity and importance."

Studying the buildings by the use of old maps, research of an area and extensive photography, the survey will conclude with a published account of architectural and/or historical significance and photographs of selected buildings.

"I don't know if the results (of the first two surveys) can be measured yet," Selm said, "other than making people stop and think that buildings aren't just buildings but possess aesthetic qualities."

In the downtown report, 345 buildings were looked at by the surveying unit, with about 125 written up in book form and are being considered for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, Pickett said.

"This is the first step," Selm said. "When a person sees his home in the booklet he may get more interested and then want to nominate the structure for a place in the National Register."

Although once a source of federal funds for rehabilitation, being included on the National Register offers less aid today. However, Selm said, "very good tax benefits are still available for commercial buildings."

For a residence, the main value of making the National Register is pride, he added. "Pride that someone is living in a building with historical value."

Currently, there are seven buildings in the county listed in the prestigious Register. They are, the GAR Hall on Ohio St. (across from the Court House); Indiana State University Condit House (on the campus quad); Vigo County Historical Museum Building (Washington and Sixth streets); the Eugene V. Debbs Home (451 N. Eighth); the Paul Dresser Birthplace (Dresser Drive and First St.); the Markle House (near Mill Dam); and most recently, the Collett Park Pavilion — and the entire park.

Selm said many people have a misconception that once a building is placed in the National Register of Historic Places it takes on museum-like importance.

"People will be reluctant to nominate homes, claiming they don't want to have their house as a museum. But it's not... It's not a government controlled operation, but merely a distinction, an honor."

Both Selm and Pickett had praise for the effort by city of Evansville to get its downtown listed in the National Register. The city is one of very few in the nation to submit a request for nomination of its downtown to the National Register. Tax benefits offered as a result of the Economic Recovery Tax Act have been used as an incentive to stimulate private investment in rehabilitating old structures to complement new ones there.

"Evansville is doing what is the objective of Terre Haute Civic Improvement," Selm said. "Historic preservation is an important tool in planning redevelopment."

Pickett and Selm said the city administration is more supportive now than it once was for the objective of having old structures preserved in the process of redevelopment.

Quoting his own philosophy, Selm noted: "Nothing fades faster than people's fantasy of the future."

In the newly-begun survey Selm and Kohler will spend much time in car and on foot looking at and photographing local homes.

"Obviously, a lot of people will wonder who we are and what we're doing out there."

"We are giving every house in Harrison Township a chance. We will travel every road, taking notes on each building, and look for those that jump out at us."

He said that in addition to individual units, he will assess potential "districts," multi-building areas which are held together by a common architectural or historic theme. Currently, the Farrington Grove and 12 Points areas will be looked at as district sites, while other districts may be added as the survey progresses.

Like Evansville, Selm and Pickett hope to get Terre Haute's downtown listed as a multiple resource district — which differs from classifications for individual buildings or for traditional districts.

With the multiple resource district, the taxpayer will be relieved of the burden of proving that his building is a certified historic structure.

Selm said one of his duties upon completion of the local survey is to report on what structures meet the criteria for designation in the National Register and possibly to proceed with nomination reports.

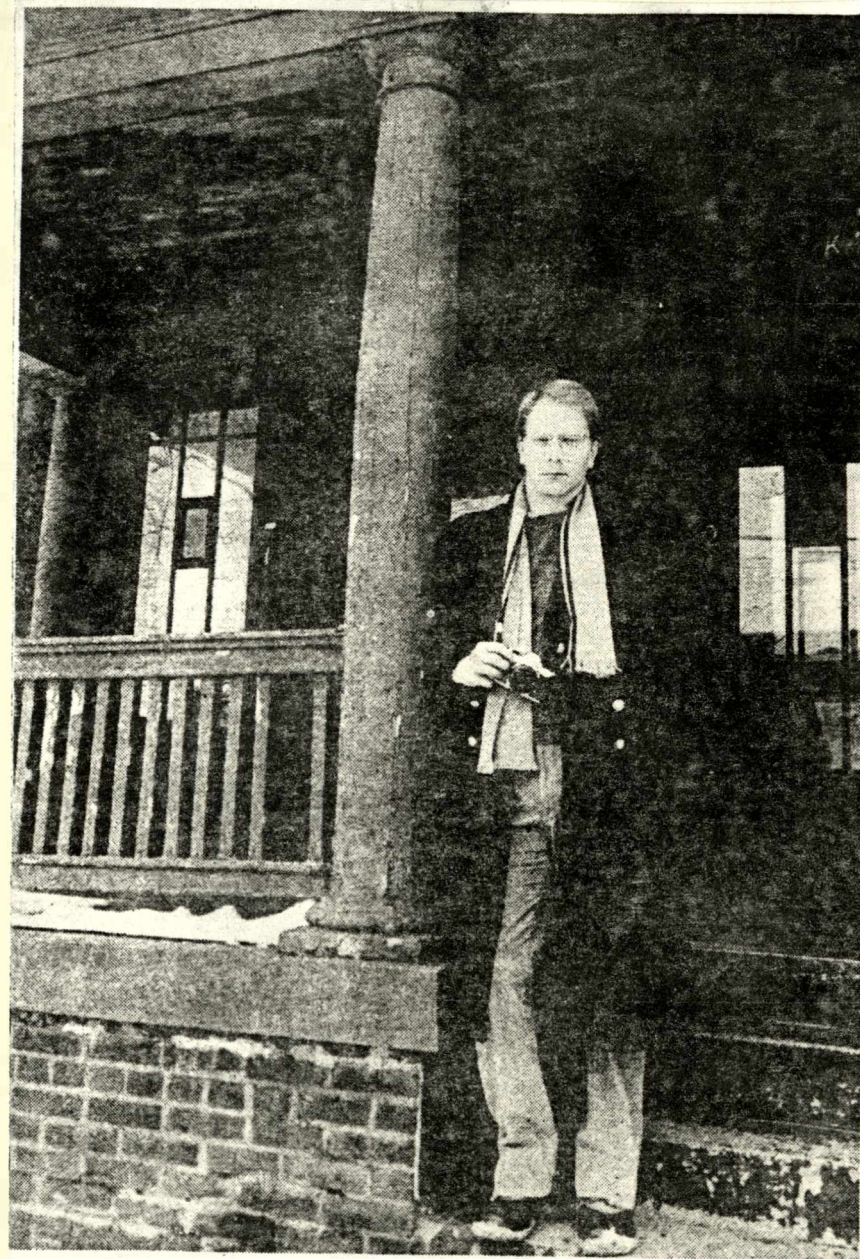
A graduate of Indiana State and Boston University, the 27-year-old Selm has conducted similar inventories in Franklin and Bartholomew counties in addition to doing field work in Boston, his current home.

Pickett is a member of the Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology faculty.

Vigo County Public Library

REFERENCE  
DO NOT CIRCULATE





***William Selm on his historic rounds***



T s JUL 28 1984

# Locals get report on landmarks

By Kathy Gurchiek

Tribune-Star Staff Reporter

The result of a two-year project to survey and photograph all structures in the county potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places was presented Thursday night by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

An honorary copy of the 126-page Vigo County Interim Report was presented to mayoral administrative assistant and Vigo

County Historical Society president Harry Frey.

Betty Martin of the Alliance for Growth and Progress, Lois Harris of the Vigo County Public Library and Gene Vaughn, president of the Vigo Preservation Alliance, also received honorary copies of the architectural and historical survey.

The survey is part of a national effort mandated by Congress in 1966, said J. Reid Williamson Jr. of Historical Landmarks. About 31 of Indiana's 92 counties have been surveyed.

The book contains brief histories of the county and several towns,

Community Affairs File

historic photographs and photographs of 256 outstanding structures. Ratings are assigned buildings, sites and structures included in the book and are based on criteria used by the National Register of Historic Preservation.

The inventory's purpose is to identify areas which will be included in preparing a statewide preservation plan or are of local interest.

Terre Haute is divided into eight historic districts and Vigo County into its 12 townships. Vigo County includes 11 single structures on the National Register.

Vigo County Public Library

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Community Affairs File



# New T. H. 'Historic Preservation District' Planned

NOV 23 1975

## Community Affairs File

A committee has been formed in Terre Haute with the purpose of establishing an "Historic Preservation District."

The committee will meet Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 8 p.m. in the meeting room of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church.

A field report to the committee from Thomas Lutz, representative of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, cites the city of Terre Haute as "rich in architecture as well as community sensitivity and concern for historic preservation."

Attending the committee's first meeting were Reid Williamson, executive director and assistant secretary of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

Lutz and Williams made presentations as to what their respective organizations were and what type of assistance each was able to lend. Both men

had spent a great deal of time touring and photographing parts of the city and talking with Harold Baker, Planner for the Overall Program Design, about the situation in the city.

They commended Baker for his demonstrated concern for broad community preservation needs and mentioned that Terre Haute was unique in that the leaders in the community are further ahead in preservation concerns than the citizenry.

Williams, Lutz and Baker visited the Temple Israel on S. 6th St. which is being prepared for the National Register. From the Temple they toured the area being proposed for a "Historic Preservation District," which is S. 4th St. through 8th Sts., between Swan and Hulman, which area contains most of the fine old Victorian mansions in the city, fine late 19th century Queen Anne workers cottages as well as 1950-1960ish two and one-half story walkups.

Lutz stated it was easy to see both the motivation for preservation and the concern for intelligent, rational planning in the Overall Program Design. Baker, an advocate of "Design Districts" and whose successes reach back to many ideas implemented in Detroit and in Indianapolis, was designated as chairman of a Neighborhood Preservation Committee which was the result of floor nominations.

Baker states his reason for advocating "design districts" is "because they are flexible and not elitist. A design district allows each individual structure and household to be treated separately within an overall visual continuity."

Other committee members are — David Lewis, Henry Robertson, Charles Ward, Dr. Lloyd Engelbrecht, Dr. Bob Bastian, Dr. Harriet Caplow, Kathy Tabor, Theresa Lamb, Sharon Pittman, Dorothy Drummond, Mrs. Murray Berger and Mrs. Russell Bogard.

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Community Affairs File

Viigo County Public Library



discussed

T SEP 25 1980

Historic Landmarks (JH)

# Building survey, future of group

By PATRICIA KRAPESH  
Tribune Staff Writer

The completion of a survey for the nomination of buildings in the downtown Terre Haute area to the National Register of Historic Places and the past, present and future of the Terre Haute Civic Improvement Architectural Commission were among subjects discussed at a Wednesday meeting of the architectural commission.

Other topics covered at the session, which was attended by Marc Elliott, director of the Terre Haute Redevelopment Department, and redevelopment staff members Mike Barnes and Mark Blade, included the future relationship between the architectural commission and the redevelopment department; the historic Preston House; and the possibility of the city acquiring the Indiana Theatre.

The survey of downtown buildings for historical nomination should be submitted to the mayor's office "by mid-October, for sure," according to William Pickett, architectural commission chairman. He reported that over 100 buildings included in the survey of 344 structures have been categorized historically "outstanding and notable."

According to Pickett, "Terre Haute Civic Improvement does not plan to nominate any buildings in the area. The architectural commission has done the work so that the mayor and the redevelopment commission can nominate the historic district.

"It stands a much better chance of being accepted as a historical district if the mayor recommends it," Pickett explained.

During the meeting, Dr. John Logan, THCI executive director, read aloud a letter from Mayor Pete Chalos dated May 28.

The letter, in part, confirmed that "the responsibility for nomination of buildings to the National Register of Historic Places will be transferred immediately from Terre Haute Civic Improvement Inc. to the Terre Haute Redevelopment Commission."

In the same letter, the mayor indicated his intention to appoint a committee "comprised of some of the members of the Terre Haute Civic Improvement Inc. Architectural Commission and members of the engineering, financial, real estate

and governmental community" to review the structures described in the survey and to "identify those that have realistic potential for being preserved when viewed from a composite architectural, historical, structural and market perspective."

According to the letter, the committee will recommend to the redevelopment commission a list of buildings that should be and are capable of being preserved. The redevelopment commission will consider the committee's report and comments from public hearings to determine which buildings are to be nominated.

At the conclusion of these activities, the nominations will then be submitted to the Department of Interior by the redevelopment commission.

Dr. Logan said that the mayor feels that if a historically significant building isn't structurally sound it should not be preserved at the city's expense.

There exists "a fundamental conflict between the purists and the mayor's office," Logan said. He essentially explained that the historical preserva-

tion purists feel that buildings nominated should be preserved regardless of any other considerations, while the mayor's viewpoint is whether or not it is economically feasible to preserve all the buildings nominated.

Concerning the architectural commission's future involvement, Marc Elliott, redevelopment director said: "There's quite a bit more work to be done than any particular group can do.... There's plenty of room for outside assistance and effort."

Logan commented, "I think the architectural commission should continue." He said that he planned to "officially request" a meeting of the architectural commission with the architect who is working with the redevelopment department on the downtown development project.

In other meeting business, Logan announced that a second 90-day extension has been granted to THCI on its option to purchase the Preston House at 13½ and Poplar streets. The Preston House is reported to be the oldest house in the city. According to Pickett, it was built in 1826.

(over)

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Community Affairs File



Logan did indicate that the Preston House cannot be preserved as a historic monument. Estimates on the cost of restoration of the house are in the \$150,000 price range.

THCI has acted as intermediary in attempts to locate a private buyer to rehabilitate the property for commercial purposes.

Kenneth Hanum, C.H. Garmon & Sons Inc., reported to the group that in his evaluation of the Preston House, he found the interior "virtually untouched" and was "somewhat surprised to discover that the walls and floors were still relatively sound."

The possibility exists that one historically significant structure will be acquired by the city, according to redevelopment director Elliott. He told the architectural commission that a task force headed by Chamber of Commerce president Ross Hedges was looking into possible uses for the building.

From all indications the pursual of this project is in the initial stages.

*According to William Pickett, architectural commission chairman, more than 100 buildings included in the survey of 344 structures have been categorized historically "out-standing..."*



# Historic Preservation Committee Named

By J. BLAINE AKERS, Star Staff Writer

Six persons were named Wednesday to a mayor's advisory committee which will consider a survey of downtown historic sites recently completed by the Architectural Commission of Terre Haute Civic Improvement, Inc.

Mayor Pete Chalos named to the committee William Pickett, chairman of the architectural commission; Louis Glascock, city engineer, Liz Davis, a local realtor; Anna McAleese, of the Illiana Arts Council; Donald Smith, president of Terre Haute First National Bank, and Shelton Hannig, a local contractor.

According to the mayor, the advisory committee will work jointly with the city's redevelopment

department in determining the economic feasibility of preserving some of the 374 buildings surveyed by the architectural commission. Mark Blade, assistant director of the redevelopment department, has been assigned to coordinate the committee's findings.

"What we want to accomplish is to determine which buildings are of greatest historical and architectural value to Terre Haute and then find out whether or not it is economically feasible preserve them," Chalos said.

The mayor said the practicability of preserving the sites will be based on "economic responsibility" of a property owner, arts council or philanthropist.

"We're not about to preserve a building if we know it can't be properly maintained. We need to know the building has a good use and there are people willing to support its existence. Economic responsibility is a very important factor to be considered," Chalos emphasized.

Chalos said some of the buildings included in the survey may be nominated for the national register of historic places. He said buildings recognized on the registry are eligible for federal funds for renovation and maintenance.

The buildings surveyed by the architectural commission have been photographed, mapped, described, classified and numbered in regard to priority.

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# Mayor's committee to meet Monday on historic buildings

Historic buildings potentially affected by the proposed downtown redevelopment will be the focus of a Monday meeting of the six-person advisory committee recently appointed by Mayor Pete Chalos for the purpose of recommending structures to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

This second meeting of the committee will occur in the mayor's conference room, according to William Pickett, committee chairman.

"Monday we will decide exactly what steps we're going to take to bring our deliberations (about buildings possibly affected by proposed downtown redevelopment) to completion by the first of January," Pickett explained.

At the committee's first meeting this week, officers were elected and some general objectives were outlined.

"The mayor indicated to us that he hopes that preservation will occur but that it won't interfere with downtown redevelopment. There is agreement between the mayor and the committee to that effect," Pickett said.

The basic criteria for review of the more than 340 structures inventoried in a 100-page nomination report, completed by William Selm for Terre Haute Civic Improvement Inc., is consideration of economic feasibility and structural integrity — along with an evaluation of architectural and historical value.

Pickett supplied one example of a structure that might "possibly" fulfill the criteria when he referred to a comment made at a past meeting between the Terre Haute Civic Im-

provement architectural commission and representatives of the architectural firm selected by the downtown developer. He said, "Peter Nelson (representative of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill architectural firm) told us he liked the Terre Haute First National building and he felt that there were ways in which it can be incorporated into the next stage for the downtown development."

It is not feasible, however, that all downtown buildings can be saved.

"The committee and the mayor feel that some buildings will no doubt have to be demolished for downtown redevelopment to occur — according to the plans being worked on by the Hocker firm," Pickett said.

Elected leaders of the committee include William Pickett as chairman, Liz Davis as vice chairman, and Mark Blade as secretary.

Blade, assistant director of the Department of Redevelopment, functions as an ex-officio member of the group.

Other committee members present at the first meeting were Louis Glascock, Shelton Hanning and Anna McAleese.



# Group lists local buildings to be 'saved'

T DEC 1 1 1980

Community Affairs File

*Historic Landmarks, T.H.*

By PATRICIA KRAPESH  
Tribune Staff Writer

At a recent meeting of the mayor's advisory committee to recommend structures to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, resolutions were passed concerning some downtown buildings in the area bordered by Sixth, Seventh, Cherry and Ohio Streets.

Structures the committee recommended "should be saved if possible," according to William Pickett, committee chairman, included the Terre Haute First National Bank building (constructed 1893), 643 Wabash Ave.; Deming Center (formerly the Hotel Deming, constructed 1913-1914), corner of North Sixth and Cherry streets; the

Federal Building (constructed 1932-1933), corner of Seventh and Cherry streets; and the First Congregational Church (constructed 1902-1903), 630 Ohio St.

"This committee is only to give advice to the mayor," Pickett clarified. The final decision on buildings to be nominated will be made by Mayor Pete Chalos and the Terre Haute Department of Redevelopment.

This week, Pickett said the six-person committee established three categories of recommendation: "1) buildings to be saved, if at all possible, or incorporated into the downtown design; 2) buildings valuable, but less important; and 3) buildings which should be considered for preservation last."

Eventually the committee will evaluate all of the more than 340 structures listed in a nomination report. Top priority, however, is buildings which could be affected by the proposed downtown development.

Explaining that structures will be evaluated for their architectural, historical and economic merits, Pickett said, "We, frankly, are looking at these buildings that are going to be affected by development from the point of trading off between preservation and redevelopment... with the realization that any final decision will also take into consideration the functional aspects of a downtown mall."

As an example, Pickett referred to the Terre Haute First National Bank building as a "fine example of a certain kind of architecture, which has been part of the downtown area since 1893, and is, therefore, an established downtown landmark. It probably makes sense to allow the structure to remain somehow as part of the downtown design."

This Monday, the committee will continue to focus on buildings affected by the original development plan of David Hocker and Associates. Some of the structures to be discussed include the Star Building and the Smith-Clark Building on Ohio Street; the Kaufman Block; the Rose Block-Meis Department Store; and Paige's Music Store on Wabash Avenue; the Chamber of Commerce Building on Cherry Street; the Chanticleer and Koopman Buildings on North Sixth Street; the Swope Block on South Seventh Street; and the Spectator Building at 51 Spectator Court.

When the buildings affected by the originally proposed plan for downtown redevelopment have been reviewed, Pickett said the committee will then begin deliberations on buildings affected by alternative site plans also being considered by the Hocker firm.

"There's some indication at this point that" the original plan for the area bordered by Sixth, Seventh, Cherry and Ohio Streets "might be not be feasible and that consequently an alternative for development would include the block between Fifth and Sixth Streets and, possibly, Ohio and Wabash," Pickett said.

All members of the mayor's advisory committee were present for the "closed" session earlier this week.

Concerning the group's decision to continue to confer privately, Pickett explained, "The committee decided that they could speak with greater candor if there were no members of the press present at meetings. They felt this was important to the deliberations to speak in a candid way."

*This week, Pickett said the six-person committee established three categories of recommendation: '1) buildings to be saved, if at all possible, or incorporated into the downtown design; 2) buildings valuable, but less important; and 3) buildings which should be considered for preservation last.'*

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Historic Landmark (J.H.)

# 15 structures in downtown reviewed for historic value

T DEC 17 1980

By PATRICIA KRAPESH  
Tribune Staff Writer

A busy agenda this week for the mayor's advisory committee to recommend structures to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places included review and voting on 15 downtown structures.

"This is an advisory committee to the mayor which will make recommendations on the buildings. I want to stress the fact, even with the ratings (three categories of recommendation) . . . we yet have to weigh the historical significance versus the economic feasibility," Mark Blade, assistant director of the Terre Haute Department of Redevelopment and liason between the committee and Mayor Pete Chalos, emphasized when he told The TRIBUNE the voting totals from the recent meeting.

The three categories of recommendation, determined by the committee last week, include: 1) buildings to be saved, if at all possible, or incorporated into the downtown design; 2) buildings valuable, but less important; and 3) buildings which should be considered for preservation last.

In this week's session, the warehouse for Hulman and Co. (constructed 1908), 26-34 N. Eighth St., was the only structure receiving a majority category (1) — to be saved, if possible — recommendation from five of the six committee votes. The single nonconformist vote on this structure was a (3) to include it among buildings considered for preservation last.

The committee voted unanimously to

classify the following buildings as low priority for preservation consideration with a category (3) recommendation: the Smith-Clark Building, 635-645 Ohio St.; and structures at 666, 672, 674 and 676 Ohio St. and 22-24 N. Eighth St.

Other buildings reviewed, but which did not receive a "majority" vote of four to be classified as a committee recommendation were: the Star Building, 601-605 Ohio St.; a structure at 607 Ohio St.; the Kaufman Block, 9-15 S. Seventh St.; the Rose Block-Meis Department Store, 624-640 Wabash Ave.; Paige's Music Store, 642 Wabash Ave.; the Chamber of Commerce Building, 623-639 Cherry St.; the Chanticleer Building, 20-26 N. Sixth St.; the Koopman Building, 30-34 N. Sixth St.; the Swope Block, 19-31 S. Seventh St.; and the Spectator Building at 51 Spectator Court.

Voting on some of these building was split three ways. The Star, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chanticleer, the Koopman and the Spectator buildings all received three category one (1) — to be saved if possible — votes. Split votes by the committee will be reported, as such, to the mayor, according to William Pickett, committee chairman.

In other business, the committee acted on a request from Terre Haute Civic Improvement Inc. that the Preston House (recently purchased by the group), 13½ and Poplar Streets, be individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as soon as possible. The committee's recommendation to do this

was unanimous, thus indicating that "the mayor has committee support for that action," Pickett explained.

The benefits of inclusion in the national register include eligibility for up to 50 percent of the cost of rehabilitation of the building, he said.

Last week the committee unanimously recommended that four specific downtown structures be saved "if possible." They are the Terre Haute First National Bank building, Deming Center, the Federal Building, and the First Congregational Church.

Advisory committee members in attendance at this week's meeting were Louis Glascock, Anna Chalos-McAleese, Liz Davis and William Pickett. Blade, representing the redevelopment department was also present. Committee members Don Smith and Shelton Hanning assigned their proxy votes to chairman Pickett for the day's deliberations.

The committee's next scheduled meeting is Tuesday, Jan. 6. Structures in the area bordered by Fifth and Sixth and Cherry and Ohio streets will be reviewed and voted on.



# Vigo County Getting Historical Inventory Of Sites, Structures

*Historic Landmarks (T.H.)*

S JUN

2 1981

Two Terre Haute college students will be canvassing Vigo County this summer as part of the 1981 Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, according to county coordinator William B. Pickett.

Jointly funded by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Historic Landmark Foundation of Indiana, the survey began Monday. The Vigo County Historical Society is acting as local sponsor.

Donald Dodson and Jeffrey A. Hughes, field surveyors, will be studying structures built before 1940 during the next 12 weeks. County residents will be asked to assist the field surveyors by providing historic information and allowing photographs to be taken.

Vigo County is one of five which are to be surveyed this summer. Five counties have been surveyed each summer since the inventory began three years ago, Pickett said.

The field surveyors will be looking for buildings which have not been structurally altered or damaged and which are well maintained, Pickett said. They are interested in historical events which may have occurred on a site or in a building.

When completed, the inventory will include a brief history of the rural areas of the county and the various communities, according to Pickett. The inventory will be published and

will be available for sale through the historical society sometime next year.

Copies also will be available through the library, he added and it will serve as a "basic reference source for local historians."

Both field surveyors are students at local institutions and have interests in the area of history. Dodson, a math-economics student at Rose Hulman Institute of Technology, is a "local history buff," Pickett said.

Hughes is a student in art and architectural history at Indiana State University.

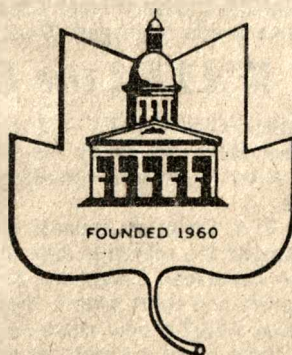
Both will wear laminated identification badges which will include the logo of the Historic Landmarks Foundation.



Donald Dodson



Jeffrey A. Hughes



**Indiana Historic Landmarks Foundation logo.**

The long-range objectives of the comprehensive inventories are to identify, protect and preserve all historic sites, structures, and districts listed in or eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

For each inventory entry, an information form will be completed, black and white photographs taken and the location recorded on a U.S. Geological Survey topographical map.

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# City Plan Commission May Be Re-Organized

S JAN 27 1982

## Star Staff Report

Should the county not approve some type of comprehensive land use plan, the city officials say they probably will reinstate the Terre Haute Plan Commission to zone areas around the city.

The mayor also announced eligibility for about 40 buildings within the city's historic district for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Mayor Pete Chalos told members of the press Tuesday the city attorney is writing reinstatement of the city plan commission.

"We want to work with the county on their land use plan, but we ... want to have our legislation ready so if there is no county plan then we'll think at that time of implementing some kind of plan" for the areas adjacent to the city.

The city is allowed by law to zone within a two-mile radius of the city limits. In addition, some areas within city boundaries, such as the airport, have not been zoned.

The mayor said he will "stay out of" the county attempts to choose a comprehensive land use plan which may or may not include some zoning outside the city limits.

"We'll let the people responsible for that make those decisions themselves," the mayor said.

"After all the decisions have been made and there still is no land use plan, we want to have our legislation ready to promote some land use plan of our own. ... We have wanted for some time to see a noise ordinance around the airport and also some kind of zoning around the airport ... We'd like to see some kind of ordinance that would protect the airport," the mayor said.

The city has been notified that about 40 buildings within the city's historic district are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the mayor said.

Placement on the register can have economic advantages for building owners, Chalos said. Tax credits and depreciation allowances are avail-

able for rehabilitation work on historic buildings. The historic district is bounded by Third, Cherry, Ninth and Poplar streets. Building owners will be notified of their eligibility by mail within the week, Chalos said.

Among the buildings considered eligible are the Indiana and Hippodrome Theaters, The Star Building, Carr's Hall, First Congregational Church, Terre Haute First National Bank, The Terminal Arcade, The Temple of Labor, The United States Post Office and Federal Building, and the I.O.O.F. Building.

There are no new developments on rehabilitation of downtown as a whole, Chalos said.

"I think for all practical purposes there's not any great degree of desire for local people to work with Hocker and Associates," he said. "We have not heard from anybody else interested."

The mayor hopes some rehabilitation of downtown will be done on an individual basis, he added.

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# National Register

## Preston house, Fire Station No. 9 included in

T JAN 27 1983

The Preston house, 1339 Poplar St., and Fire Station No. 9, 1728 S. Eighth St., have been placed in the National Register of Historic Places, city officials announced Wednesday.

Designation as historic structures allows owners to take tax credits for 25 percent of rehabilitation costs.

Nine buildings in Terre Haute have been listed previously on the register, Nancy Long, architectural historian with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, said.

The Preston House, completed in 1826, was designated because it is the oldest remaining structure in Terre Haute and has an architectural style common in Louisiana but rare in this area, Ms. Long said. Application for listing was made in 1981 by Terre Haute Civic Improvement Inc.,

which purchased the house with a \$25,000 loan from the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

A new non-profit group, the Vigo Preservation Alliance, now is in formation and will take over the building, Fred Nation, Alliance secretary, said.

The Alliance will continue Civic Improvement's efforts to sell the building to someone who will rehabilitate it, he said. The building was damaged by a fire in 1979, but Nation said a temporary roof has been installed and the interior was relatively unharmed.

Designation on the national register, with its attendant tax benefits, should make the building more attractive to potential purchasers, he said.

The new group also will be responsible for eventual repayment of the \$25,000 loan, said Thomas Slade, director of preservation services for the Historic Landmarks Foundation. But he said the foundation doesn't expect to be repaid until the building is sold.

Fire Station No. 9, built in 1906, was placed on the national register, because it is the oldest fire station remaining in Terre Haute and the only example of one built to house horse-drawn equipment, Ms. Long said. The city owns the building, but application for designation was made in 1980 by a retired police and firemen's organization headed by Thomas Champion, she said.

The fire station now is used as a museum. Champion wasn't available for comment this morning.

Still pending for designation on the national register as a "multiple resource area" is a city application that covers the downtown area. Approval of that application would mean designation of selected buildings in the area as historic, thus making owners eligible for the tax benefits.

Ms. Long said that processing of the application, filed in mid-1982, was taking longer than expected.

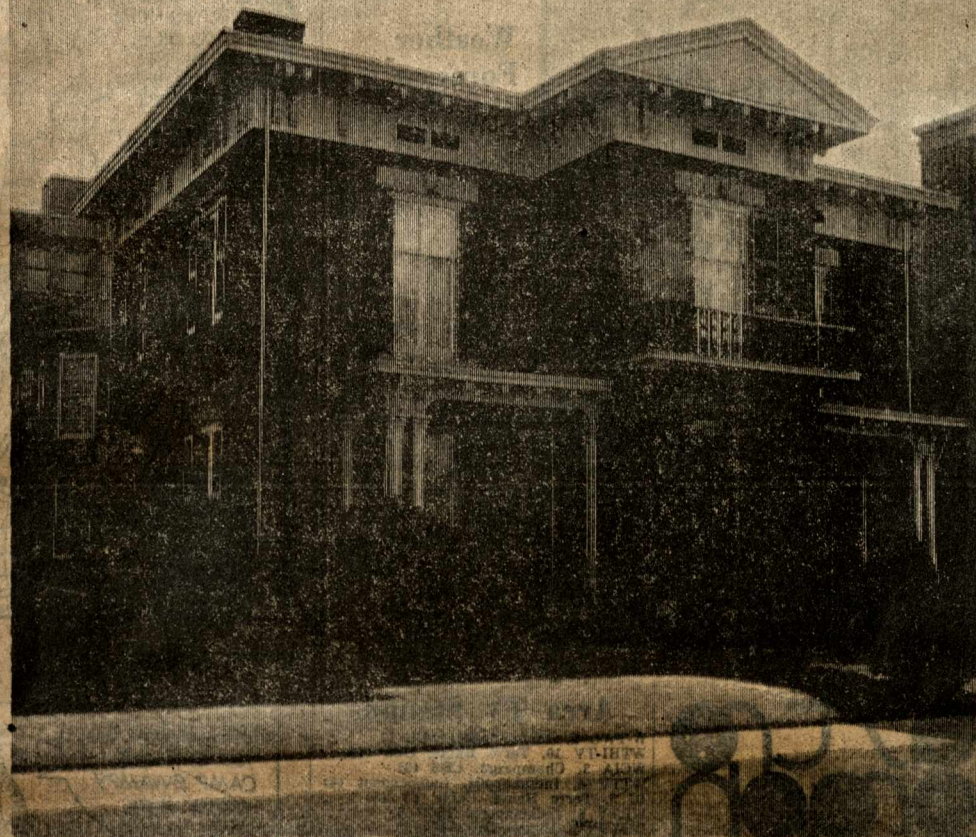
Designation on the national register also makes owners eligible for two federal grant programs, Ms. Long said. One program — for construction — has no funds. The second, which is funded, is for surveying and planning, she said.

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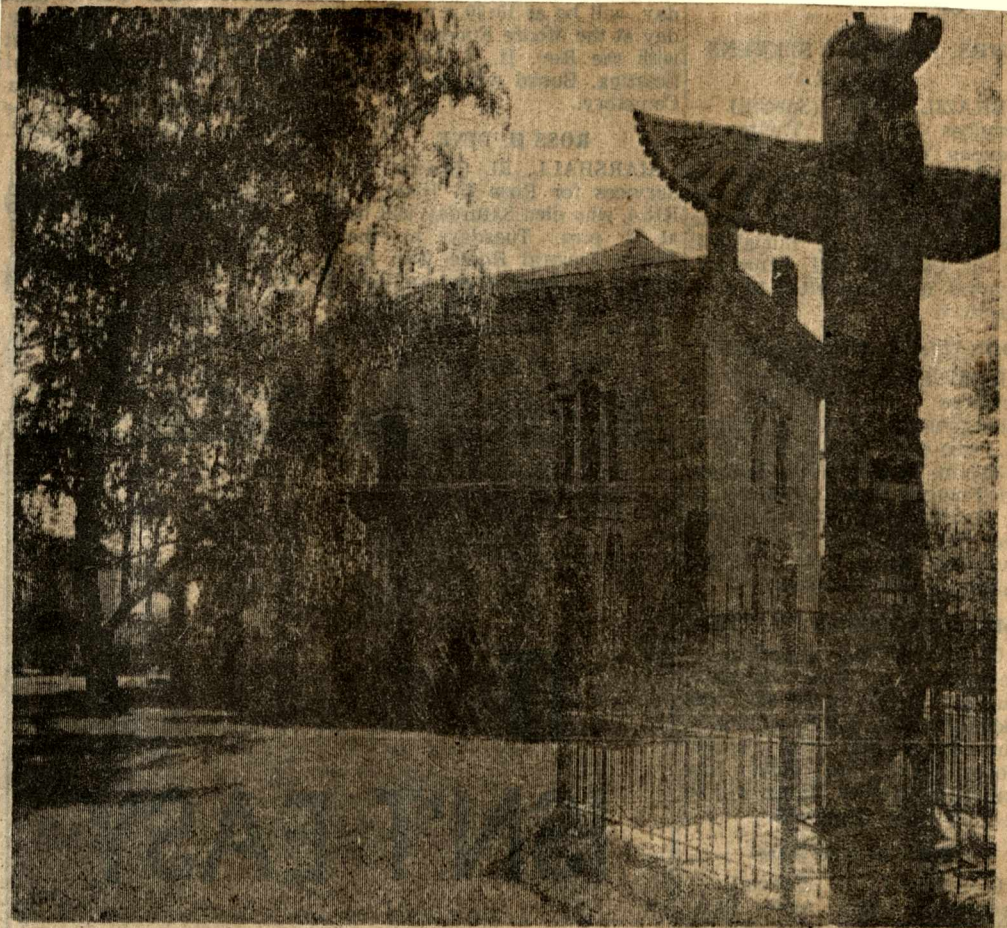
Vigo County Public Library



HISTORIC LANDMARKS (T.V.)  
S APR 24 1973



**CONDIT HOUSE** — The campus residence of Indiana State University President Alan C. Rankin is one of two local buildings earning national landmark registration. Condit House is an example of Italianate architecture. (Photo by Kadel)



**NAMED LANDMARK** — The Vigo County Historical Society Museum, 1411 S. 6th St., has been included in the National Register of Historic Places. The structure was built in 1868. (Photo by Kadel)

Community Affairs File  
**Condit House, Historical  
Museum Given U.S. Status**  
Historic Landmarks (T.V.) S APR 24 1973



U.S. Rep. John Myers (R 7th Dist.) announced Monday that the Department of Interior has approved the addition of two Terre Haute landmarks to the National Register of Historic Places.

The new additions are Condit House on the Indiana State University campus and the Vigo County Historical Museum, 1411 S. 6th St.

The National Register of Historic Places is a list of distinction identifying for the public sites, buildings and structures significant in American history and worthy of preservation for their historic value. According to Congressman Myers, addition of Condit House and the Historical Society Museum qualify the buildings for protection and possible federal assistance for further restoration.

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Condit House, the residence of ISU president and Mrs. Alan C. Rankin, serves as an excellent example of Italianate architecture.

The historic house was built by Jabez Hedden for Lucien Houriet, a jeweler and watchmaker. In 1863 it was purchased by the Reverend and Mrs. Blackford Condit and remained in the Condit family until 1962 when the property was bequeathed to Indiana State University by Miss Helen Condit, the last survivor of the family.

In 1965, president Rankin, with the concurrence of the ISU Board of Trustees, requested permission to restore Condit House for use as the president's

residence. The restoration work was done in 1966, 1967 and 1968.

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The Vigo County Historical Society Museum is officially known as the Sage-Robinson-Nagle House and is located at Sixth and Washington streets on Terre Haute's southside. It was built in 1868 by William H. Sage, a local baker and confectioner, then later sold to Henry Robinson who resided there until 1900.

The house was purchased at the turn of the century by Clemens Nagel, a local meat packer, in whose family it remained until 1958 when it was purchased by the Vigo County Historical Society and converted to a museum.

Robert I. Clark is now curator of the museum and his wife Dorothy serves as executive secretary.



# TH Landmarks

*Historic Landmarks*

## Gain National Recognition

T APR 24 1973

### Community Affairs File

By DOROTHY J. CLARK  
Woman's Editor

It was announced Monday by U.S. Rep. John Myers (R-7th Dist.) that two Terre Haute landmarks had been approved by the Department of Interior for addition to the National Register of Historic Places.

According to Congressman Myers, addition of the Condit House on the Indiana State University campus and the Vigo County Historical Society's Museum, 1411 S. 6th St., qualify the historic buildings for protection and possible federal assistance for further restoration.

The National Register of Historic Places is a list of distinction identifying for the public sites, buildings and structures significant in American history and worthy of preservation for their historic value.

The Condit House, now the residence of ISU president and Mrs. Alan C. Rankin, was built by Jabez Hedden for Lucien Houriet, a jeweler and watchmaker. In 1868 it was purchased by Rev. and Mrs. Blackford Condit, parents of Miss Helen Condit, who bequeathed the property to the university at her death in 1962.

In 1965, President Rankin, with the concurrence of the ISU Board of Trustees, requested permission to restore the Condit House for use as the president's residence. This restoration work was done in 1966, 1967 and 1968.

The Historical Museum, formerly known as the Sage-Robinson-Nagle House, is located at Sixth and Washington streets. Title of the property has been traced to 1825. William H. Sage, prominent baker and confectioner, purchased the property in 1864 and built a two-story brick home before 1868, the year it was first listed in the Terre Haute City Directory.

The original house was L-shaped facing east, with three rooms upstairs and three rooms down. The bay-window is an important feature of the Italianate style of architecture, as are the simple Palladian windows.

In 1875 Henry H. Robinson, prominent dry goods merchant, purchased the house and began making changes. He added a cast-iron crown to the flat roof, built the large two-story middle section annexation.

A third one-story portion was built on at the rear sometime later, before 1905, when the house was purchased by Clemens Nagle, meat packer. The Nagle family occupied the house until 1958 when it became the Historical Museum, owned by the Vigo County Historical Society.

The large brick mansion presently contains fifteen rooms, two baths, and large hallways on three floors. Robinson added the much-admired entrance doors with their Bavarian red glass panes. He was also responsible for two white carnival glass chandeliers and Quezal Tiffany tulip chandelier (originally gas-lit) and marble mantels in each room. His additions were typically Victorian. Four rooms have been restored as Victorian rooms, with plans for more such restoration. There are now twelve display rooms on three floors. The basement level has been converted into meeting room and exhibit area. One room has become the reference library for historical research.

Robert I. Clark is now curator of the museum and the Paul Dressor Birthplace which was also placed on the National Register of Historic Places within the past year.